THE WEATHER.

Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

16 Pages To-Day . Two Sections

VOL. XCII—NO. 121. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1913. WHOLE NUMBER 13,399.

Library of Congress

WILSON OUTLINES MEXICAN POLICY

Confers With Entire Senate Foreign Relations Committee

EXPLAINS LIND'S MISSION

The President Now Facing the Gravest Situation of His Administration—Lind Sends Wireless to Washington.

Washington, August 9.—Two hours of conference tonight between President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and the Senate Foreign Relations committee brought about no change in the attitude of the administration toward Mexico.

President Wilson took the Senators into his confidence far enough to outline the following:

"That John Lind, his special envoy to Mexico City, does not bear any solution of the present situation, but goes to continue this government's efforts to induce Provisional President Huerta to redeem his promises for free and constitutional elections:

"That under no circumstances does the administration propose to recognize the Huerta government.

"Mr. Lind has gone to Mexico City to be the eyes and ears of the Washington administration on the ground and to explain the attitude of this government when he has fully familiarized himself with the situation.

"That by withdrawing Ambassador Wilson and sending Mr. Lind the President planned to have a man on the ground who was in sympathy with the administration here and was in no sense a factor in the situation in Mexico City."

The policies and suggestions of the President and Secretary Bryan out in general discussion. It was made clear that the purpose of the conference was to establish more frank and intimate relations between the Senate and the administration in the development of the Mexican policy and in the furtherance of this idea the President talked freely, answering many pointed questions.

While the President disclosed no definite plan for the pacification of Mexico, the implication remained that upon Mr. Lind's reports would depend to a large extent the future policy of this country.

The Meeting Friendly

The meeting tonight was entirely friendly. Of the twelve men present only two Senators, Smith ,of Arizona, and Stone, of Missouri, are out and out believers in a policy of ultimate intervention.

The President did not ask that Senators refrain from debating the Mexican policy, but he left a distinct impression that prominence given in Mexico to Congressional discussion and newspaper comments reported from the United States caused embarrassment for the administration in attempting to carry out its difficult policy of peaceful settlement.

Senators who expected to be informed of a definite plan or a formal message Mr. Lind might be bearing to the Mexican government were disappointed. The President told them that upon the arrival of Mr. Lind in Mexico City there would be transmitted through the charge d'affaires at Mexico City as well as to the foreign governments generally in explanation in explanation of Mr. Lind's mission. It was reiterated after the conference that Mr. Lind's movements and procedure will be left largely to his discretion after he had talked with William Bayard Hale and other close friends of the administration familiar with the situation in the Mexican capital.

Confers With Senators.

Washington, Aug. 9.—President Wilson took into his confidence tonight the entire Senate Foreign Relations committee, Republicans as well as Democrats, and outlined frankly the policy he believes the United States ought to pursue toward Mexico.

While John Lind, personal representative of the President, paused over night aboard the battleship Louisiana at Vera Cruz, exchanging messages by wireless with officials at Washington, the President discussed with the Senate committee for the first time during his administraion a matter of foreign policy.

Though the President has been constantly in touch with Chairman Bacon, veiled charges of partisan politics and lack of information among the Republicans caused him to meet the entire committee regardless of party, to canvass the situation, admittedly the gravest that has come up during his administration.

The President gave the committee all the information he has gathered on the Mexican situation; referred briefly to the incidents upon which he had formed his judgment of what ought to be done by the United States, and explained the general purposes of Envoy Lind's mission. Secretary Bryan was also present at the conference.

Effect of the Conference.

Whether the conference would have any immediate effect on the mission of Mr. Lind was not apparent early in the night. The President's plans were to have Lind confer aboard the Louisiana with Rear Admiral Fletcher, and arrange for his journey to Mexico City. Capt. William A. Burnside, military attache to the embassy in Mexico City, may go to Vera Cruz to escort Mr. Lind to the Mexican capital, though no definite information to that effect was forthcoming today at the government departments here.

The arrival of William Bayard Hale in Vera Cruz from Mexico City today strengthened the belief here that Hale, and intimate friend of President Wilson [illegible] the last three months the Presid[illegible] unofficial investigator of the situat[illegible] Mexico, would give Mr. Lind the b[illegible] of his experience in making plans [illegible] the next two days.

Mr. Lind will wait tomorrow in Vera Cruz and receive further instructions tomorrow night from Washington. It is believed he will then proceed direct to Mexico City, arriving Monday. The disposition here is not to hurry Mr. Lind's journey.

From those who know the proposals Lind will communicate to the Huerta government, it was learned tonight that the United States merely calls upon Provisional President Huerta to carry out the promises he was officially reported to have made when he took possession of the government after the death of Madero.

United States' Attitude.

The proposals which the United States will submit to the Huerta government, duplicates of which will be transmitted to the foreign powers as an evidence of efforts to compose the situation in Mexico will, it is understood, point out that the only interest the United States has in Latin America is that constitutional government may be maintained; that it must of necessity prefer those who set up governments by orderly processes rather than by arbitrary force; and in effect, says to the provisional President Huerta that it believes it his duty to obtain a suspension of hostilities while a free and constitutional election is held.

Mexican Politics.

The Constitutionalists declare they will not consent to an election while Huerta is in power, maintaining they would have no guarantees that it would be conducted fairly. They contend that only by the abdication of Huerta, in favor of a provisional President, acceptable to them, would they consent to lay down their arms. Those questions, it is believed, the American government leaves entirely to Provisional President Huerta, but its proposals are believed to point out the necessity for an early election to establish a constitutional government to which the United States could extend recognition.

Administration officials say that Lind's plans declared largely on the way the situation develops in the next two days. They declare he has no instructions to confer with anyone except the embassy officials, but they have left largely to his discretion the best manner of performing his mission. Conferences here, however, between the President, Secretary Bryan and members of the Senate, may result in further suggestions to Mr. Lind.

Lind Reaches Vera Cruz

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Aug. 9.—Ex-Governor John Lind, of Minnesota, the personal representative of the President of the United States and counselor of the American embassy at Mexico City, landed on Mexican soil late this afternoon and went direct to a hotel. When he will leave for the capital has not yet been determined, but it will not be tonight.

Both the ex-Governor and Mrs. Lind were tired this evening, and he made no haste to rush into the stronghold of Provisional President Huerta, although the delay in doing so will be but a day or two at the most.

Arrival Without Demonstration.

The people of Vera Cruz gave no intimation of any desire to indulge in a demonstration of disapproval of Mr. Lind's coming. His landing was witnessed by only a small group of the more patient of the curious persons who had watched from piers the battleship New Hampshire, on which he made the trip from Galveston, since the vessel anchored shortly after noon.

Some slight apprehension was felt by foreigners here that a popular manifestation might be held tonight, but local authorities assured Mr. Canada that any attempt at disorder would be suppressed.

A message from the State Department at Washington was handed to Mr. Lind as soon as the New Hampshire anchored and with Dr. William Bayard Hale, who also is in Mexico as a personal representative of President Wilson, went over it carefully. Both appeared to be impressed with its contents, but they were non-commital as to its character.

Mr. Lind's call of courtesy on Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, aboard the agship Louisiana, resulted in no discussion of his mission, the ex-governor maintaining the same reserve regarding his instructions that characterized him on other occasions.

La Union, a local newspaper in its afternoon edition urged all citizens to abstain from disorder, and not to listen to agitators, declaring that those taking part in manifestations were not patrios; since such action might easily compromise the Mexican government.

The paper suggested that all wait until they might be called upon by the government of Provisional President Huerta to participate in a foreign war, in which case all should be disposed to shed their last drop of blood in the defense of their country.

There was not even a casual meeting between ex-Governor Lind and the authorities of Vera Cruz. Capt. James H. Oliver, commanding the New Hampshire, was not obliged to call on Gen. Gustavo Maas, commander of the Federal garrison, as his boat has been out of Mexican waters only a few weeks, and until he does call on Gen. Maas the military commander will not visit the American warship.

Unless instructions to the contrary are received from the capital, Mr. Lind will proceed to Mexico City without hindrance, though when he will start has not been announced. Dr. Hale will accompany the ex-Governor to Mexico City.

Dr. Hale has been in Mexico two months as personal representative of President Wilson, but he has never admitted his Washington connection, which may explain why the Mexican government has not interfered with his action. Dr. Hale's trip to Vera Cruz was made solely to meet Mr. Lind.

Met at the White House

President Wilson received the members of the Senate Foreign Relations committee in the green room of the White House instead of at the executive offices. Chairman Bacon was first to arrive and was followed soon

(Continued on Page Eight.)

J. Cardinal Gibbons

Distinguished Prelate who will deliver an address this evening before the Convention of Federated Catholic Societies in session at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES MEET

Thirty Thousand Expected to Attend Annual Convention in Milwaukee This Week—Cardinal Gibbons a Speaker.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 9.—Thirty thousand persons are expected in Milwaukee to participate in the 12th annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, which will commence tomorrow and extend until Wednesday of next week. Of this number 450 will be delegates representing more than three million members of the various societies which make up the federation.

The convention is expected to be the largest Catholic meeting ever held in America and nearly all of the most important men of that faith will be present. Among the most prominent are Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishops Ireland, Keane, Messmer, Quigley and Bishops Muldoon, McFaul, Schwebach, Els, Schinner, Fox and Koudelka. Nearly all of these will address the convention.

The ceremonies will begin tomorrow morning when the delegates plan to meet at St. John's Catholic auditorium. Pontificial high mass at 10 o'clock with Cardinal Gibbons in charge of the services has been arranged.

The parade of delegates and members of the various societies will take place tomorrow afternoon. Ten thousand persons are expected to be in line and make up the greatest Catholic society procession which has ever been formed in America.

The various matters expected to come up for discussion include labor legislation, Italian immigration, socialism, insurance, vice and others pertaining to social service uplift. Woman suffrage probably will not be touched upon owing to the divergence of opinion of the members on the subject.

A set of resolutions will be drawn up and presented to the delegates for adopting at the final business session on Wednesday. These resolutions will touch upon a condemnation of socialism and commercialized vice and so-called immoral plays.

The American Federation of Catholic Societies is purely American, although the same kind of an organization has spread throughout England, Italy, Australia and South America. In the United States there are nearly three million members. It is composed of subordinate societies for the advancement of the civil, religious and social interests of Catholics.

Cardinal Gibbons in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Cardinal Gibbons who is en route to Milwaukee to attend the convention of the Federated Catholic Societies, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the residence of Archbishop James E. Quigley, of Chicago.

MR. WORTH A CANDIDATE

Wilmington Man Would be Consul General to Shanghai

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., August 9.—The Sixth Congressional district has another candidate for a consular place. C. W. Worth, of Wilmington, wired Representative Godwin today reminding him that he was still a candidate for Consul General at Shanghai, China. It seems that Mr. Worth entered the race soon after the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson but, so far as is known, little progress has been made. Major Hale has already been appointed to a good position and John Underwood, of Fayetteville, is a candidate for a Canadian post, so it seems hardly probable that more than two men will be selected for the diplomatic service from the Sixth district.

P. R. A.

WILLIAM E. GONZALES

American Minister to Cuba Formally Recognized by Officials

Havana, August 9.—William E. Gonzales, of Columbia, S. C., today presented to President Menocal his credentials as American minister to Cuba, in succession to Arthur M. Meanpre.

The ceremony was attended by an exchange of conventional diplomatic courtesies.

To the Pier Tonight!

Fifteen cents round trip, steamer Wilmington tonight 7:30 P. M.—Advertisement.

SHOULD CONTROL OR DESTROY TRUSTS

More Important Than Tariff Revision, Says Senator Kenyon

GIVES DEMOCRATS ADVICE

Republican Statesman Says Majority Party Should Accomplish More Reforms Than a Mere Reduction of Tariff.

Washington, Aug. 9.—"It is more important to control or destroy the trusts than to revise the tariff," declared Senator Kenyon in the Senate today. "If our Democratic friends, by adopting an amendment in accordance to their party platform, would assist in this they would accomplish greater good than by merely reducing the tariff."

Mr. Kenyon was speaking on his amendments to free list articles manufactured by the aluminum trust at once, and to automatically free list all products of concerns held by the courts to be monopolies.

"If the government cannot control the trusts," he continued, "then we may as well concede the trusts are powerful enough to destroy this government. When the nation has granted protection, and an industry so protected violates the law, that protection should be taken from it."

The aluminum company, Senator Kenyon declared, was "engaged in business treason," against the government from which it received its protection. The concern, he said, capitalized at $30,000,000 as invested only $2,000,000 in 24 years, and made a profit of $28,000,000 on its stock.

Praises the President.

He praised President Wilson for urging tariff legislation on Congress, and declared he did not believe the President had attempted to influence legislation improperly. Senator Kenyon led the Senate into a debate on the Sherman law as a criminal statute. He declared that if one man were sent to jail it would do more than anything else to make trusts observe the law.

Senator Nelson suggested the unwillingness of juries to convict under the act was more to blame than the action of judges.

Senator Kenyon replied it had been his experience that great business organizations reached out through all walks of life, and that it was exceedingly difficult to secure juries not subject to their influence.

Senator Borah's Views.

Senator Borah expressed the opinion that juries were unwilling to convict men of criminal offense in the formation of an unlawful combination when in most instances these combinations had been formed "with the connivance and consent" of the government. The law, he said, should specify unlawful acts.

When Senator Kenyon was assailing the aluminum company, Senator Oliver attempted to ask a question.

"Before I yield," said Senator Kenyon, "I would like to ask if the Senator is interested in the Aluminum Company of America?"

Senator Oliver replied that the question smacked some of impertinence, and said he was not personally interested in the company.

"Didn't the Senator represent the Aluminum Company before a House committee when it was seeking a water power site on the St. Lawrence river?" demanded Senator Kenyon.

Senator Oliver replied he had; that he had endeavored to accommodate the company, but that he was "in no way interested "in the aluminum business."

FRANK MURDER TRIAL

Few Developments During Short Session Yesterday

Atlanta, Ga., August 9.—Herbert Schiff, assistant to Leo M. Frank, as superintendent of the National Pencil Factory, occupied the stand during practically all of today's short session of Frank's trial for the murder of Mary Phagan. Schiff contradicted statements made in the testimony of James Conley, negro factory sweeper, that women were frequent visitors at the superintendent's office. He testified that his hours at the factory were practically identical with those of Frank, but said he was not at the factory on the afternoon of the Phagan girl's disappearance.

Two minor witnesses preceded Schiff on the stand. At the conclusion of his testimony court was adjourned until Monday.

OUTLINES

Funeral train bearing remains of Senator Johnston wrecked near Norris, S. C.

President Wilson confers with Senate Foreign Relations committee outlining policy he believes the United States should pursue toward Mexico.

Senator Kenyon advises Democrats to "control or destroy the trusts" rather than reduce the tariff.

Senator Fletcher proposes national rural banking system, and a Federal commission on rural credits, to be appointed by the President.

Emperor William and the King of Rumania exchange telegrams regarding conclusion of peace between the Balkan States.

The estate of Isidor Straus, a victim of the Titanic disaster, left on estate valued at $4,565,106.

New York markets: Money on call nominal; no loans. Flour quiet. Wheat easy. Corn steady. Turpentine steady. Rosin quiet. Spot cotton quiet, unchanged; middling uplands 12.00; middling gulf 12.25; no sales.

Pessimistic View of Mexican Situation

Francisco De LaBarra, former provisional President of Mexica, sees possibilities fraught with the gravest consequences in the event the United States intervenes in the Mexican trouble. Inability to determine what stand would be taken by all factions, says Senor De LaBarra, would render danger of serious international complications very imminent, should Uncle Sam decide to intervene. The Senor will sail for Paris in a few days to assume his new duties as Mexican ambassador to France.

FUNERAL TRAIN IS WRECKED

Train Bearing Remains of Senator Johnston from Washington to Birmingham Ditched Near Norris, S. C.

Norris, S. C., August 9.—The special funeral train conveying the body of the late Senator Joseph F. Johnston, from Washington to Birmingham, Ala., was wrecked near here today. The cars containing the Congressional committees and the family party did not leave the tracks, but the locomotive, two mail coaches and the dining car, were derailed, and went into a ditch.

The funeral train was running as the second section of Southern Railway train No. 37. While rounding a sharp curve about two miles south of Norris at 2:17 o'clock this afternoon the rails spread, derailing the engine which ploughed into a ditch and turned over. An express car also was overturned into the ditch, and three express and mail cars and the dining car left the rails. The three parlor cars bearing the Congressional committees and members of Senator Johnston's funeral party. The members of the party were somewhat shaken up, but otherwise were uninjured.

Engineer R. H. Todder and Fireman S. Y. Powell were caught under the overturned locomotive, but were extricated, and were found to be uninjured. Postal Clerk P. L. Pittman was the only person on the entire train to be injured to any extent. It is thought he is not seriously hurt.

The point where the accident occurred is the same place where a fatal wreck took place five years ago.

Official Statement

Augusta, Ga., August 9.—A message from Central, six miles from Norris, says none of the Congressional party was injured and as soon as equipment can arrive, they will proceed to Atlanta. It is reported that some of the train crew were injured.

A statement of the wreck of the train bearing the remains of Senator Johnston, issued by the division officers of the Southern Railway, says:

"At 2:19 P. M. today, two miles south of Norris, S. C., second section of train No. 37, carrying the remains of United States Senator Johnston, of Alabama, enroute from Washington to Birmingham, was derailed. The engine, two mail cars and the dining car were derailed. Two 12-section Pullman drawing room cars, and the Pullman private car with the funeral escort remained on the rails.

"No passengers injured. The fireman, the engineer and one mail clerk and one dining car waiter were injured."

The statement says the line will be cleared shortly after 6 o'clock and the party will proceed through to Birmingham.

Statement from Headquarters.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Southern Railway headquarters tonight announced the funeral train should reach Birmingham by 6:30 or 7 o'clock Sunday morning. Their advices stated the party would be taken to Greenville, S. C., for dinner tonight and that another sleeping car and a dining car was en route from Atlanta to join the special train. The cars occupied by the party were detoured by way of Belton and Seneca.

THE COMMISSION IS BUSY

Assessing Taxation Against Corporations—Dr. Carter's Visit to State. Several Charters Issued. Raleigh News.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 9—The steady work now of the Corporation Commission in assessing taxes against corporations throughout the State, a good 60 days task, is bringing numbers of corporation officials here every day to reason with the commissioners as to what assessments shall be made against their companies, or rather, to protest against assessments that the commission is making againsst them. Here today on this sort of a mission were D. Y. Cooper, Henderson; L. B. Williamson, Burlington; W. H. Scott, Graham; N. A. Cooke and Z. V. Taylor, of the Southern Power Co., Charlotte, and C. P. Hardin, Graham.

Dr. H. B. Carter, of the United States Public Health Service, has arrived and after conferring with Dr. W. S. Rankin, of the State Board of Health over Sunday, will begin Monday at Elizabeth City, his careful study of Eastern Carolina conditions with a view to recommending methods of eradicating malaria and the mosquitoes. It has been intended that Dr. Rankin accompany Dr. Carter in his work, but urgent engagements prevents him from going with Dr. Carter just yet and he will be met in Elizabeth City by Dr. John C. Rodman, of Washington, N. C., who will give him every assistance until he can be joined later by Dr. Rankin. Dr. Carter comes to Eastern Carolina on this mission at the special request of Congressman John H. Small, who is pressing movements for improvement in sanitation and drainage in his district.

There is being added to the already extensive scope of the work of the State Board of Health a bureau of county health that will especially cooperate with those counties that have established health departments that require the whole time of a superintendent of health. The taking of this advanced step will be pressed upon other counties by the bureau through presentation of special advantages to be attained thereby in health matters for the respective counties.

The Raleigh fire department will send delegates to the State Firemen's tournament at Wilmington Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, but will not enter any of the contests owing to the fact that recent reorganization on a full paid basis precludes participation with the volunteer firemen of other places. Not for 13 years has Raleigh failed to be represented in these tournament events and a number of very fine records have been set by the Raleigh teams, two world's records having been broken in the past.

The old municipal and market house building on Fayetteville street is to be sold to the highest bidder by the city commission Monday and the expectation is that it will bring something like $110,000, although the legislative act under which it is being sold permits its sale for as low as $80,000. The building extends from Fayetteville to Wilmington streets and is surrounded by streets. It is an ideal site for an office building with something like a big department store on the street floor extending from street to street with side entrances. The commission is putting $30,000 of the proceeds from the sale in a new market house on Blount and Martin streets and the remainder will go to street improvement.

Charters were issued today for the Jones-Sherman Tailoring Co., of Goldsboro, capital $10,000 authorized and $5,000 subscribed by O. C. Jones and others and the Ryes Milling Co., of Ryes, Harnett county, capital $25,000 authorized and $1,800 subscribed by A. R. Suggs and others for grain milling business. There is an amendment for the charter of the Planters' Cotton Seed Oil Co., of Rocky Mount, changing the name of the Cototn Oil & Fertilizer Co. E. L. Daughtridge is president of the corporation.

PROPOSES RURAL BANKING SYSTEM

Senator Fletcher Would Aid Farmers in Securing Funds.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Author of the Measure Urges Its Immediate Consideration and Passage at Special Session of Congress

Washington, August 9.—A National rural banking system was proposed in a bill today by Senator Fletcher, chairman of the American Commission on Rural Credits, and also of the Federal Commission on Rural Credits appointed by the President.

The bill proposes a system of local National rural banks owned and operated by farmers, a State National rural bank in each State to be owned and controlled by the local banks as stockholders, and the National Rural Bank of the United States, to be located in Washington, to be owned entirely by the State rural banks.

To supervise the proposed chain of banks, there would be created in the Treasury Department a division of rural banking under the direction of a "rural banking board" to consist of the secretaries of the treasury, agriculture and labor. The division would be under the immediate direction of a "director of rural banking" chosen by the President.

The main purpose of the banks would be to furnish funds to farmers on long-term farm bonds or notes secured by liens on farms at not exceeding 60 per cent of their assessed value. Loans would be secured first by a local bank, then by a State bank and last by the National Rural Bank of the United States, and they would run from 20 to 50 years. The National Rural Bank is designed to have a capital and surplus exceeding $50,000,000 while the stock of each local bank would be limited to $2,000,000.

Senator Fletcher, speaking in the Senate today to urge immediate consideration of the measure by the banking committee, and its passage at the special session of Congress, expressed approval of the administration currency bill as a commercial banking bill, but said it would not meet the needs of the agricultural communities because of the necessity for long-term loans.

The proposed Federal reserve system, the Senator said, did not offer such relief and the provisions of his measure, he maintained, though not perfect, would meet the requirements.

THE BALKAN PEACE.

Emperor William Exchanges Telegrams With King of Rumania.

Berlin, August 9. — Emperior William and the King of Rumania today exchanged the following telegram in connection with the conclusion of peace between the Balkan States:

"Bucharest, August 9, 1913.

"The conclusion of peace is assured after great difficulties having been overcome. Thanks to you, it will be final. I thank you with my whole heart for your loyal friendship and warm good will. CAROL."

"Swinemunde, August 9.

"Your telegram, which reached me tonight, is a great and real joy to me. I offer you my sincerest and heartiest congratulations on your splendid success, for which not only your people, but also the belligerent States and all Europe have to thank you for your wise and truly statesmanlike policy. At the same time your mentioning that I have been able to contribute something to the result achieved is a great satisfaction to me. I rejoice that our mutual co-operation was in the cause of peace. WILHELM."

"Bucharest, August 9.

"The kind words in your extremely cordial telegram fill me with pride and since gratitude. One again, I extend my heartfelt thanks for your warm interest and your effective share in the recent events so significant for my country. CAROL."

Emperor William today created King Constantine, of Greece, a general field marshal of the German army, and conferred upon the Greek crown prince the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Cottonseed House and Railroad Station at Lancaster Destroyed

Lancaster, S. C., August 9.—Fire which originated in the seed house of the Lancaster Cotton Oil Company today destroyed the building and contents and the company's offices, the Lancaster and Chester Railway depot, and practically all its contents, the warehouses and contents of the Lancaster Mercantile Company and the Pennett-Ferguson Company and damaged other nearby buildings. The loss is approximately $75,000, covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

HOW GREAT MEN PLAY THE GAME -:- By Scar

CUBS
AND DID YOU EVER NOTICE?
WHAT A REAL LIVE BUNDLE OF NERVES THIS WONDERFUL BALL PLAYER IS
EVERS IS KNOWN AS THE ORIGINAL GOAT-GETTER OF THE NATIONAL PASTIME. ONE OF HIS PET STUNTS IS LAUGHING AT THE PITCHER AFTER HE HAS TOUCHED HIM UP FOR A SAFE HIT
SCAR © By 1913
JOHNNY EVERS
2ND BASE AND MANAGER CHICAGO CUBS
CUBS
WITH A SERIES OF MONKEY SHINES AND CLOWNISH CONTORTIONS HE CONFUSES THE BATTERS AND CAUSES 'EM TO STRIKE OUT
EVERS WORKS THE OLD FALL-AWAY SLIDE ON ALL THE NEWCOMERS AND THEN LAUGHS SOME MORE

A SHUT-OUT FOR ATHLETICS

White Sax Take Second Straight—Naps Win Second Game From Senators—Tigers Win From Champs.

For the fourth time since the season was ushered in last Spring, the Athletics have dropped two games in a row, losing yesterday's contest to the Chicago White Sox by a 1 to 0 score. Red Russell, the Chicago youngster, held the heavy hitting artillery of the leaders to eight hits, pitching the entire game. Chappelle, the new "$12,000 Beauty" of the White Sox, was instrumental in scoring the only run of the game, by his timely single with two on bases, scoring Weaver.

Another "crucial series" while not hardly to be considered a pennant fight, but only a contention for second place, is on between Washington and Cleveland, and the Naps took the second game of the series yesterday by a 3 to 1 score. Boehling suffered another defeat, while Blanding, of the Naps pitched superb ball, allowing only four hits.

This Speaker, who is trying hard to get the better of Tyrus Cobb in the batting averages, robbed Ty of a long hit yesterday by pulling down his long fly in the game between Detroit and Boston. The Tigers batted Collins hard, and won by a 6 to 3 score.

The Yonkees won an uphill fight from the St. Louis Browns by a 6 to 5 score.

Athletics Drop Again.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9.—Singles by Weaver, Russell and Chappelle in the sixth inning scored the former and gave Chicago a 1 to 0 victory over Philadelphia today.

Chicago .....000 001 000—1 7 2
Philadelphia ....000 000 000—0 8 0

Russell and Schalk; Shawkey and Lapp; time 2:00; umpires Ferguson and Connolly.

Another "Crucial Series."

Washington, Aug. 9.—Manager Birmingham shifted his line-up today, taking centerfield himself and Cleveland won from Washington 3 to 1.

Cleveland .....100 020 000—3 7 2
Washington ....000 001 000—1 4 4

Blanding and O'Neil; Boehling and Henry; time 2:00; umpires Hildebrand and Evans.

Speaker Stole Cobb's Hit.

Boston, Aug. 9.—Detroit batted Collins hard today and won from Boston 6 to 3. Speaker's catch of a long fly hit by Cobb was a feature.

Detroit .....020 100 120—6 12 2
Boston .....001 000 200—3 8 1

Willett, Dauss and Stanage; Collins, Hall and Carrigan; time 1:58; umpires Egan and Dineen.

Yanks Pull Uphill.

New York, Aug. 9.—New York won an uphill victory from St. Louis today 6 to 5.

St. Louis .....400 000 100—5 8 2
New York .....110 100 30x—6 9 3

Wellman, Baumgardner and McAllister and Alexander; Fisher, Ford and Sweeney; time 1:58; umpires O'Loughlin and Sheridan.

Clark Griffith and Joe Birmingham probably would make good old clothes salesmen. Though the Athletics are a million miles ahead, more or less, the leaders of the Senators and Naps keep up their chatter, insisting that the Mackmen haven't a chance.

.·. STANDING OF THE TEAMS .·.

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	71	33	.683
Cleveland	65	42	.607
Washington	58	46	.558
Chicago	57	52	.523
Boston	50	53	.485
Detroit	45	63	.417
St. Louis	43	68	.387
New York	34	66	.340

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	70	32	.686
Philadelphia	61	37	.622
Chicago	56	49	.533
Pittsburgh	53	48	.525
Boston	42	48	.467
Brooklyn	43	55	.439
Cincinnati	43	63	.405
St. Louis	42	62	.404

RESULTS YESTERDAY

At Boston 3; Detroit 6.
At Washington 1; Cleveland 3.
At Philadelphia 0; Chicago 1.
At New York 6; St. Louis 5.

At Pittsburgh 2; Boston 3.
At Chicago 4; Philadelphia 3.
At Cincinnati 2; New York 11.
At St. Louis 5; Brooklyn 1.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY

No games scheduled.

Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

CAROLINA LEAGUE

Results Yesterday

At Raleigh 6; Winston 5.
At Durham 5; Charlotte 2.
At Asheville 7; Greensboro 12.

Standing of the Teams

Club:	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Winston	53	41	.564
Durham	51	42	.549
Raleigh	50	42	.543
Asheville	48	45	.516
Greensboro	40	54	.426
Charlotte	36	56	.391

COMPANY B CLINCHES FLAG.

Defeated Athletics Yesterday—Rattlers Won From Giants.

The Rattlers defeated the Giants yesterday by the score of 11 to 1 in a fast game on the Hilton diamond. Boswell, for the Rattlers, pitched a magnificent and near no-hit game, Shepard, of the Giants hitting for a clean two-base drive and scoring on an infield out being the old connections made off his delivery. Boswell was accorded the best support, while the fielding behind Holt, of the Giants, was very ragged. Although he was hit freely throughout, his undoing came in the second scene when Alderman clouted one for three bags with the bases congested. Holt and Moore, for the Giants and Boswell and Wilson for the Rattlers, were the opposing batteries.

Company B won from the Athletics 9 to 6 in a slugging contest, Carr, Terry and Bremer, of the Athletics, leading at the stick work, while errors played an important part in their defeat. Register and Burnett for Athletics, and Hines and Bell for Company B.

By defeating the Athletics, while the Giants lost their game, Company B has clinched championship for the season, Register's pitching throughout the season being accountable for their high standing. There are four games yet to be played, and the fight will be for second place, which is now occupied by the Giants. The standing of the clubs is as follows:

	W	L	Pct.
Company B	11	3	.786
Giants	7	6	.538
Rattlers	6	7	.462
Athletics	3	10	.231

IN THE MINORS

South Atlantic League

At Columbus 5; Jacksonville 4.
At Macon 4; Charleston 0.
At Savannah 3; Albany 2.
2nd: Savannah 4; Albany 1.

Southern League.

At New Orleans 1; Montgomery 2.
At Nashville 1; Atlanta 2.
At Mobile 4; Memphis 5.
2nd: Mobile 2; Memphis 6.
At Chattanooga 0; Birmingham 2.
2nd: Chattanooga 2; Birmingham 8.

Virginia League.

At Richmond 2; Roanoke 0.
2nd: Richmond 5; Roanoke 4.
At Norfolk 7; Newport News 3.
2nd: Norfolk 2; Newport News 3.
At Portsmouth 5; Petersburg 6.
2nd: Portsmouth 2; Petersburg 5.

Appalachian League.

At Morristown 3; Bristol 2.
At Knoxville 4; Johnson City 0.
2nd: Knoxville 0; Johnson City 1.
At Rome 12; Middlesboro 5.

American Association.

At Columbus 1; St. Poul 5.
At Indianapolis 4; Kansas City 2.
At Toledo 0; Milwaukee 3.
At Louisville 1; Minneapolis 0.

International League.

At Baltimore 0; Rochester 8.
2nd: Baltimore 2; Rochester 8.
At Jersey City 0; Buffalo 4.
At Newark 3; Montreal 6.
At Providence 3; Toronto 5.

CONGRESS IN REVIEW.

Brief Summary of the Day's Proceedings in the House and Senate.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Senate:

Immediate legislation to make effective the agreement reached at The Hague opium conference urged by President Wilson in an executive communication. Foreign Relations committee agreed to favorably report resolution authorizing President Wilson to accept a bust of William Pitt from British admirers and reported favorably nomination of James M. Sullivan as minister to Dominican Republic.

Senator Smith, of Michigan, in speech declared a Mexican revolutionary junta here had attempted to influence the State Department.

General debate on tariff bill resumed. Senator Kenyon declared it was more important to destroy or control trusts than to revise tariff.

Senator Williams, in speech declared it as his opinion that an organized effort was being made to bring about war between the United States and Mexico.

Senator Fletcher introduced bill to provide a National rural banking system.

Adjourned at 6:03 P. M. until noon Monday.

House: Not in session; meets noon Tuesday.

Will Play All Comers.

On Monday, August 11th, Mr. W. J. Shutes, a strong and capable player of chess, who has just arrived in the city from Panama, will give a simultaneous chess exhibition at the Wilmington Chess and Checker Club room in the Masonic Building. He will meet all-comers and conduct all games at one time. All members of the club are requested to be on hand and participate, and also bring any guests they may desire. All chess players visiting the city are cordially invited to attend and take a game. The play will begin at 8:30 P. M. sharp, and all players must be at the tables at that time.

GIANTS GALLOPED OVER REDS

Mathewson at His Ease in Winning—Evers' Strategy Won for Cubs Cardinals Won from Dodgers—Braves from Pirates

The hard-hitting Giants were mauling at their heaviest yesterday afternoon, and an avalanche of hits off Packard in the second and third innings, coupled with three glaring errors by Berghammer in the third, gave them the game from the Cincinati Reds by an eleven to two count. Mathewson pitched good ball, but was retired when the game had been successfully packed in favor of Wiltse.

Manager Evers' strategy in sending Cheney in to fill out the final inning of yesterday's game when the Philadelphia heavy hitters were scheduled won the game for the Cubs by a four to three count.

"Slim" Sallee pitched another game for the Cardinals yesterday, winning easily from the Brooklyn Dodgers. Nap Rucker being hit opportunely and often.

An error by Catcher George Gibson, his first misplay of the season, cost the Pirates yesterday's game with the Boston Braves, the final count registering three to two.

Matty Won His

Cincinnati, August 9.—An avalanche of hits in the second and third innings, combined with three errors by Berghammer in the latter inning, gave New York more than enough runs to win from Cincinnati today.

New York . . .035 010 020—11 11 2
Cincinnati . . .010 000 001— 2 8 5

Mathewson, Wiltse and McLean, Hartley; Packard, Herbert and Kling, Blackburn. Time 1:47. Umpires, Klem and Orth.

Evers' Strategy

Chicago, August 9.—Manager Evers' strategy was responsible for Chicago's victory over Philadelphia today 4 to 3. In the ninth, heavy hitters up, Evers sent in Cheney who successfully checked the visitors.

Philadeuphia . . .000 000 120—3 6 1
Chicago . . . . . .001 002 10x—4 8 1

Rixey, Mayer and Killifer, Howley; Humphries, Cheney and Archer. Time 1:50. Umpires, O'Day and Quigley.

"Slim" Sallee Again

St. Louis, August 9.—While St. Louis was hitting Rucker opportunely and his team mates were fumbling, Sallee pitched steady ball and was tallied on but once while St. Louis gathered five runs.

Brooklyn . . . . .000 000 010—1 7 3
St. Louis . . . . .201 010 10x—5 8 1

Rucker, Wagner and Miller; Sallee and Hilderbrand. Time 1:45. Umpires, Rigler and Byron.

Error Threw the Game

Pittsburgh, August 9.—Catcher George Gibson's error, his first this season, cost the locals today's game, Boston winning 3 to 2.

Boston . . . . .000 000 300 —3 7 1
Pittsburgh . . . .000 000 200—2 10 2

Tyler and Whaling; McQuillan, Robinson and Gibson, Simon. Time 2:01. Umpires, Brennan and Eason.

BERT KITE INJURED.

Popular Wilmington Ball Player Received Serious Injury.

A letter received in the city yesterday conveyed the news that Bert Kite was injured in a game at Americus, Ga., this week, his hand having been split by a ball. He will be out of the game for some time, while the injured hand is healing.

His many friends in Wilmington, his Winter home, will learn this with regret, and will hope sincerely that his appearance in the game will be a matter of but a short time.

Public approval has made Shur-on Eye Glasses popular; let us show them to you. Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple, Eyes tested free.—Advertisement.

Fireworks Tomorrow Night

at Lumina, 9:00 P. M. Weather permitting.—Advertisement.

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COBB VS. JACKSON

Tyrus again had the better of the argument in Friday's games, facing the pitcher's box four times and solving two of the twisters offered him, on one of which he circuited the bases with co-operation of succeeding batters. Jackson pelted the pellet once out of three trials, and dropped one point, on a day's work that would have been perfectly good for a less illustrious personage.

	G	AB	R	H	Ave.
Jackson	103	366	78	144	.393
Cobb	77	278	45	100	.388

QUITS GAME TEMPORARILY

Wilmington Shortstop Returns from Georgia Account Poor Health

E. F. Bundy, who since the beginning of the season has been playing shortstop with the Brunswick, Ga., baseball club of the Empire State League, has been forced to return to his home here on account of ill-health. Mr. Bundy is well known to fans of Eastern Carolina, and the following from the Brunswick, Ga., News will be of interest:

"Bundy, who has been unable to get in shape on account of sickness, has been suspended for the season. The fact that Bundy has been out of the game has injured the team, as his fast fielding and good hitting both have been missed. If the league continues next year he will again be in the local's line-up."

AUTO RACES

Earl Cooper, Driving a Stutz Car, Successful Contestant

Santa Monica, Cal., August 9.—Earl Cooper, driving a Stutz car, won the fifth annual Santa Monica road race today. He covered the 445 miles of the course in 6:01:51.

Barney Oldfield, in a Mercer, finished second in 6:07:45.

Louis Nikrent, in a Mercer, was third.

Boston, Aug. 9.—President McAleer, of the Boston American League club, announced today that he has purchased Firstbaseman Mundy from the Portsmouth, Va., club, of the Virginia State League.

Huntington Avenue, Boston, will be made a Great White Way.

In The Sportlight's Glare

¶News and Reviews of Doings in the World of Sports--Mostly Baseball : :

THE GRANDOLDOPE.

Though the Giants and Athletics are away out in front in the two big league races and the pennants seem to be sewed up and sealed for keeps, the fickleness of Old King Dope has not subsided. Somehow or other the old boy seems always ready to bob up in contrary manner and kick himself in the shins, thereby shocking all the court jesters. Several events of the last few days have broken exactly the reverse of what anybody had a right to expect. One of the most noteworthy of all was the unlooked for batting slump of the Giants. McGraw's team had built up its lead almost entirely through a smashing, rushing attack, formed of a combination of slambang hitting and go as you please base running. Then the instant the Giants struck the high road in the West their hitting fell off to next to nothing and the entire burden was thrown onto the pitchers, who managed to hold up under the straining requirements through the first series with St. Louis. There the New Yorkers won four out of five with an average of exactly two runs scored to the game.

The Giants hit Chicago next, and still their weak clouting clung around.

In one game they got one run and in another they were shut out. It took Mathewson to stop the Cubs after Tesreau, Crandall, Marquard and Fromme all had pitched parts of games and failed to stem the tide.

The ability of the Cubs to arise and smite the Giants at any old time is one of the peculiar things of the pastime, and has held forth from time immemorial.

Then came the Giant-Pirate series beginning last Monday. They succeeded in taking the first game, but not even the combined efforts of "The Rube", Crandall and Fromme were able to curb the Pirate crew in the second game, and on the third day they actually pounced on the mighty Matty and gave him the worst licking of his honorable career; and all this while the Phils were taking four straights from the Cardinals.

Boehling's Bowing

Young Joe Boehling, sensational southpaw of the Senators, was struck a blow by horny handed Fate. After tearing off eleven straight victories, most of them from the stronger clubs-Athletics, Naps and White Sox— he met his downfall at the hands of the Browns. It was a home run by Gus Williams that cracked his streak and, incidentally the selfsame Gus delivered the punch back in June that ended Walter Johnson's wonderful string of shutout innings. Also a year ago, when the Senators had won sixteen straight games, the lowly Browns were the bunch that arose on their hind legs and called a halt. Some little record-breakers, these Browns, in the opinion of the Senators, who probably would pay at least fifteen cents to see them croak.

But, going back to Boehling, this sturdy youth who had bowled over eleven rivals since the start of the season without a single defeat, not only met a reverse in his next out, but also fell again four days later, when shot against the Detroit Tigers.

Eleven straight victories, then two straight defeats. It recalls vividly the experience of Cy Falkenberg earlier in the year. Cy won ten straight and then lost four straight. In the same vein, Rube Marquard, after winning nineteen straight, the world's record, in 1912, was a mediocre pitcher the rest of the season.

But the end is not yet. Just after the Browns got through with Boehling's record, they marched upon Philadelphia. There they found the Athletics nurturing a winning percentage of 703. Now, it has become practically an established and acknowledged fact that a percentage of .703 by the Athletics is no more than to be expected and, if shoved down lower, it will edge back to the mark again. Nevertheless the Browns didn't like the idea of anybody having a .703 rating while they stood under 400, so they just up and swatted Connie Mack's team in the centre of the thinking bone, winning the first and third games of the series and making that justly famous percentage emit a squeak that sounded something like '691. And all this happened at a time when the Quakers were figuring on four straight.

Who was it said that Old King Dope is not decended from a chameleon?

The eastern teams of the American League will set out on their western trip after next Tuesday's games, opening their final bunch of series in the Occident on Thursday.

In the National league the westerners open their final eastern invasion on Wednesday. The arrangement will prevail in the two circuits until August 27, when the travelers return to their native sections for a long stand of conflicts with clubs in the same territory. Thus will things endure until September 10. After that the westerners of the American go east for the last time and the easterners of the National pay their final visit to the West, returning home for their farewell appearances against teams of their own section in the last two weeks of the season, September 24 to October 5. We surely are getting near to world's series time. Just two months from today, October 9, is likely to be the opening day of the big climax clash.

Aside from the world's championship combats between the Giants and Athletics, there will be a number of other interesting interleague post-season series as there have been for several seasons past. With the Athletics as pennant winners, the series between them and the Phillies which was played last year will, of course, be off the card this time. But in its place there probably will be a set of contests arranged between the Red Sox and Braves in Boston. The two St. Louis clubs probably will meet again, as also will the Chicago aggregations. Cincinnati and Cleveland may hook up in a series for the Ohio championship, and it is not improbable that the Pittsburg Nationals will cope with either the Washington or Detroit Americans.

It surely would be an interesting situation if every big league team could be engaged in a post season series simultaneous with the world's series, but there is no chance of this in the present year at least. However, there are likely to be no less than six series this Autumn.

The contests in the two leagues for the automobiles that go to the players considered most valuable to their teams are waxing hot. In the National it seems now to be between two men—Pitcher Grover Cleveland Alexander of the Phillies and first baseman Jake Daubert of the Brooklyns. Daubert is the real batting leader of the league, though several men who have played in less games top him. He is the life and the steadying influence of the team in the field as well as its brains, and his great work was the inspiration that made the others fight as they did in the early season, when the team was disputing first place. Alexander not only has pitched more than his share of the Phillies victories, but he has saved many games that might have been lost without him on hand, and in this respect he tops his mate, Seaton, who has a slightly better winning percentage. Mathewson has done more effective pitching than Alexander, but the policy of shifting the prize to different teams puts him out of it, for Larry Doyle of the Giants took it last year.

And anyway Matty has an auto of his own already.

Joe Jackson is almost certain to get the American League buzz wagon whether he beats Ty Cobb for the batting leadership or not. The shoeless one has been a tower of strength to the Naps with his pinch hits, and it is a certainty that they would be no higher than fourth or fifth without his splendid services.

* * *

Jggs Donahue, star first baseman of the old White Sox, who died a few days ago, held three world's records for fielding his position. In the season of 1907 he accepted 1,986 chances, the most ever taken by an initial sacker. In one game he had 23 chances, also a record, and in another only one chance, the smallest total ever recorded for a first cushioner.

THE LEADING SWATTERS

The Ten Leading Big Stick Men in Each League for the Week Ending Last Thursday.

The only race in the American League—that between Ty Cobb and Joe Jackson—continues nip and tuck this week, little margin having been gained by either Frank Baker was the swatting king for the past week, having successfully tackled ten twisters, out of a total of nineteen visits to the pill-pelting place, or an average of a little better than .500 for the week. As a result he fattened his season average 36 points and moved up from tenth position, to a place among the select few at fifth place.

The National League shows no changes in the line-up of the first half dozen leaders, Yingling, of Brooklyn still leading the van although he did not show up at all during the week. Hyatt and Walsh also retained their positions while on the retired list for the entire week. Walter Collins, of Boston, while he participated in three games during the week, did not get a legal turn with the willow, and still retains his three and one ratio. The unlucky thirteenth on the list falls to the lot of Viox, of Pittsburgh, who is tied with Joe Tinker with .314.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player:	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Avg.
Jackson, Cleve	102	363	78	143	.394
Cobb, Det	76	254	44	98	.386
Speaker, Bos	102	383	78	141	.368
D. Murphy, Ath	31	47	3	17	.362
Baker, Ath	102	392	82	131	.360
E. Collins, Ath	92	362	94	128	.354
Hendrickson, Bos	28	37	7	13	.351
Lajoie, Cleve	90	295	41	102	.346
Mclnis, Ath	102	374	53	126	.337
Gandil, Wash	96	355	38	117	.330
Crawford, Det	106	409	58	128	.313
E. Murphy, Ath	92	330	71	102	.309

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player:	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Avg.
Yingling, B'klyn	23	28	6	11	.393
McDonald, Bos	60	137	22	50	.365
Hyatt, Pittsb	40	58	7	21	.362
R. Miller, Phila	48	65	5	23	.354
Daubert, B'klyn	93	344	56	119	.346
Walsh, Phila	22	26	3	9	.346
Gibson, Pittsb	23	59	5	20	.339
Gravath, Phila	86	307	53	103	.336
W. Collins, Bos	22	3	3	1	.333
Zimmerman, Chic	82	290	43	92	.317
Kling, Cin	49	130	8	38	.317
Tinker, Cin	79	296	34	93	.314

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TICKS DAMAGE LEATHER

Texas Pest Not Only Injure Cattle But Render Hides Unfit For Certain Kinds of Leather Products

Washington, D. C., Aug 9—According to figures gathered by one of the veterinary inspectors of the bureau of animal industry, the presence of the tick among the cattle of the south not only lessens the value of the cattle on the hoof but causes the gradings of hides that have been infested with ticks as No. 4 quality.

The same hide, if free from tick marks, would grade No. 2. The dirference in price between these two grades of hides is 3 cents per pound

As the hide of southern steers weighs about 42 pounds, the presence of the tick in the hide causes a loss in the hide alone more than $1.26 per hide. Government specialists point out that the cost of tick eradication is only about 50 cents per head so that if the counties make a systematic campaign to eradicate the tick, the increase in value of the hide alone would pay for the cost of tick eradication and leave the farmer a net profit of about 76 cents per hide.

The hide situation is becoming rather serious. A prominent tanner in Pennsylvania states:

"For the class of leather we make we prefer Southern hides for chrome on account of the close texture and fine grain, but on account of the ticks we have had to practically stop purchasing Southern hides."

This is particulary significant as the demand for chrome leather is increasing so that the normal demand for Southern hides will be still further decreased.

A large percentage of the chrome leather now produced is finished with the grain left on so that all imperfections and tick marks on the grain side show very plainly. In the old days when all the leather for uppers was made from bark-tanned stock, all leather was buffed and the grain was removed. For this leather tanners could use cheap hides that were covered with imperfections and tick marks and make fairly good leather.

The situation today, as it has been explained, is very different as the public is demanding more and more grained leathers for which large proportions of Southern hides will not be available until the tick is eradicated.

Tennessee will probably be the first state to be entirely free from quarantine for ticks. It already has eradicated the tick in 51 counties and all that now remain under quarantine are parts of Marion, Wayne, Hardeman, Mc Nairy and Decatur counties and all of Hardin, Henderson and Chester counties. It is hoped that by September 1st these counties will be free from ticks and the entire State out of quarantine.

According to the specialists of the Department of Agriculture, it has cost less than 50 cents per head to eradicate the tick in Tennessee and the cattle owners as a result have gained not less than $7.00 per head, thus adding to the value of their stock. There are some 500,000 cattle in the counties already free from ticks and the immediate benefit to these owners has been not less than $3,500,000. The cost of tick eradication has been only $250,000 so that the investment paid for itself nearly 14 times over in a very short time. This does not include the additional profits which come from the fact that now that the tick is eradicated more cattle can be raised on each farm and that the cultivated fields are made more productive by the increase of the amount of fertilizer now available.

PRIZE FOR NOVEL PURPOSE.

$20,000 for Scientist Who Communicates With Another World.

Paris, Aug. 9.—A prize which will perhaps never be awarded is among those offered by the French Academy of Sciences for the encouragement of research.

Twenty thousand dollars lie in the coffers of the Academy and will be paid to the first astronomer who puts the earth in communication with any planet of the solar system other than Mars.

This curious prize was instituted by a woman named Guzman who died in 1899 and left the money for founding it in her will. The reason why Mme. Guzman excepted the planet Mars is not explained. She may have thought this task too easy of accomplishment to be rewarded with $20,000.

Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, and the Prince Consort, with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, will be present at the transfer of the Palace of Peace at The Hague from the Carnegie Foundation to the Council of the Permanent Arbitration Court on August 28th. Four hundred guests have been invited for the ceremony. These include the 140 judges of the arbitration court, the members of the diplomatic corps, and the principal Holland officials.

The president of the Carnegie Foundation, M. von Karnebeck, will make a speech in French, formally transferring the Palace to the court, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs will make a brief speech of acceptance. After this simple ceremony, enlivened only by a vocal choir, the guests will inspect the palace and its grounds.

Tobacco is exceedingly efficacious in the killing of microbes, according to Messrs. Langlais and Sartory, who state their experiments have shown that in five minutes tobacco smoke will kill almost all the microbes in the saliva, thus nearly completely sterilizing the mouth.

One of the experiments carried out by M. Langlais and M. Sartory was to place several cigars in water containing many million cholera microbes to the square inch. The tobacco sterilized and destroyed the microbes in 24 hours.

Doubling Human Life.

In 1866 the public health conditions of New York were in so low a state that the average length of life of the inhabitants was 30 years. In 1912 these conditions of life was 66 years. Thus the value of human life, reckoned in terms of time alone, had more than doubled in less than half a century.—Century.

Robins Given Room In Church.

In the pulpit at Colinton parish church (Midlothian) a robin's nest was found the other day. The nest was removed to the church room nearby, where the birds will be permitted to remain and rear their family.

Fireworks Tomorrow Night at Lumina, 9:00 P. M. Weather permitting.—Advertisement.

MONTREAT CONFERENCES.

Important Considerations at Recent Presbyterian Meetings in Mountain

(By Mamie Bays.)

Montreat, N. C., Aug. 8.—Among the many interesting facts presented during the closing session of the conference on Christian education and ministerial relief of the Southern Presbyterian church is one to the effect that a careful investigation of the students in the State insitutions of learning in the South shows that one out of every seven of these students belongs to the Presbyterian church, represents a Presbyterian family or has expressed preference for the Presbyterian church. On this account, the committee has made urgent appeal to the 14 synods of the church to regard it as a solemn duty to see that adequate church provision is made for these students and that to them is given the wisest and most careful pastoral oversight. The synods of the church are making response to this appeal and the pastoral charges where State institutions of learning are located are receiving most careful consideraton n the matter of the ministers placed at these points and men of marked ability as preachers and pastors are being selected.

Another fact of interest regarding candidates for the ministry in this church is that it has been shown that it requires four ministers, seven churches and 630 members to provide one candidate.

Regarding ministerial relief and the responsibility and duty of the csurch regarding the same the following facts have been emphasized to quicken the church to inrreased interest in the support of beneficiaries—retired ministers and widows and orphans of ministers: justice demands it, honor enforces it, gratitude compels it, self-respect requires it, expediency suggests it, sympathy directs it, religion urges it, obedience enjoins it, the love of Christ constrains it and the example of Jesus guides the church to it.

HELEN KELLER AT EXPO.

Most Remarkable Woman to be at Southern Conservation Congress

Knoxville, Tenn., August 9.—Helen Keller, the most wonderful woman of modern times, the woman who was born deaf, dumb and blind but who now talks fluently, will be the guest of the National Conservation Exposition in this city on September 30th. The day at the exposition will be officially known as "Helen Keller Day."

Miss Keller, who after 20 years of almost ceaseless effort learned to talk, is a native of Alabama, but from the day that she left her home to take up her studies, never has been back in that section of the country. She had read of the conservation exposition and when the opportunity was offered her of coming to Knoxville she gladly accepted it. Miss Keller on the afternoon of September 30th will make an address to a crowd that is expected to tax the capacity of the exposition grounds.

With Miss Keller will come to Knoxville Mrs. Albert Macy, who formerly was Miss Anne Sullivan and who performed the miracle of teaching this dumb girl to speak. Mrs. Macy has been Miss Keller's teacher for over 20 years.

It is thought that Miss Keller will draw enormous crowds to Knoxville as there is a general desire on the part of people everywhere to see and to hear her. The subject of her address will be "The Heart and the Hand, or the Right Use of Our Senses."

Many special excursions will be run to Knoxville on "Helen Keller Day."

Scholars as Chefs and Waiters.

Boys just out of school are trained by the London county council to become chefs and waiters. Not long ago a luncheon to one hundred visitors was cooked and served by the boys who are being so trained.

Fireworks Tomorrow Night at Lumina, 9:00 P. M. Weather permitting.—Advertisement.

OUTLOOK FOR BIG HARVEST

Reports Received by Wilmington Journal as to Crop Conditions in North Carolina—Resume of Situation.

The Carolina Fruit & Truckers' Journal, of this city, in its issue of tomorrow will carry reports from all parts of the State as to crop conditions. Summing up the situation, under the head of "North Carolina Crop Conditions Outlook is for a Big Harvest," the Journal editorially will say:

"From all parts of North Carolina come reports of fine crops of cotton, corn, peanuts and sweet potatoes. From the standpoint of staple crops, these are our salvation. The yield per acre will unquestionably be larger than last year which should bring the totals up to about the high water mark. Although the weather conditions were unfavorable during the Spring months, July was rather remarkable for the high temperature and attended with ample rainfall to guarantee absolute maturity of the growing crops. While the rainfall was ample it cannot be said to have been excessive anywhere, and taken as a whole we believe it can be truthfully said that North Carolina this year will harvest possibly the best crop of corn and cotton, potatoes and peanuts, we have housed in years. Cotton is fruiting well and the stalks are generally loaded with bolls and we have heard very little complaint of any shortage along this line.

"The census report gives an acreage in cotton this year amounting to 35,622,000 for the United States. On the basis of last year's production, acre for acre, this would give us a cotton crop for 1913 of 14,605,000 bales. On the basis of the highest yield per acre in recent years the present acreage would give us a crop for 1913 of 16,386,000 bales. It begins to look, therefore, as though we are going to have a 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 bale crop this year. It is a little early to forecast the peanut crop, but everything now points to an average crop of the three principal varieties known as North Carolinas, Virginias and Spanish peanuts. The acreage is possibly a little larger than last year and the seasons thus far have been favorable for well podded peas. The crops have been well cultivated as a rule and at this time are looking very well indeed.

"The cantaloupe movement is practically over and all in all has been a rather unsatisfactory season for the growers. A portion of the time prices were up to the average, but toward the close of the shipping, values went to the demnition bow-wows at the rate of a mile a minute. Too much rain seriously impaired the quality of the stock and the demand accordingly followed the course of Ward's geese. The watermelon season, however, is now on in good shape and prices are quite satisfactory. No trouble on this score. The demand is absorbing everything in sight and thus growers who evenly divided their acreage between watermelons and cantaloupes are not going to fare so badly after all. The Irish potato crop like the cantaloupes is about over and prices have as a rule ruled below the average and as a result has been an unprofitable season to the growers.

"Sweet potatoes have already begun to move and are commanding what might be termed fancy prices, ranging in values from $3 to $3.75 per barrel. Stocks are none too plentiful and the markets appear to absorb all offerings at the prevailing figures. From the best information we can get the sweet potato crop will be slightly above the average in both North Carolina and Virginia. Farmers say the yield should be large this year, but the sweet potato consumption has increased immensely all over the country of late years. We therefore, expect to see ample demands for all offerings. Indeed, the present outlook is that we are going to have an ample supply of 'hog and hominy' and that means the country is safe."

Need Not Be Drudgery.

Young American women would do well to heed the words of a recent lecturer on household economics, who said that housework need not necessarily be drudgery. She says it is not drudgery, once its technique is mastered, any more than dancing or piano playing or acting or singing are disagreeable tasks, once the girl has mastered the basic principles of each of those arts. Housekeeping is relatively simple when one knows how. The difficulty is that few take the trouble to learn how. If the same intelligence and persistence are used as are employed in mastering any of the other accomplishments, after the learning period is over, the practice is comparatively easy. There is a period of drudgery in acquiring any art, no matter what it is, and no one can expect to master housekeeping or music either who is not willing to submit to the necessary period of training. But ease comes with knowing how and disposing of the duties in a clear-headed, systematic, scientific manner.—Exchange.

Victim for Each Building.

The belief, illustrated in the ballad of "The Bridge of Arta," that a human victim is required to insure the stability of a bridge or building survives in Greece today, J. A. Lawson says.

There is no murder now. It suffices to obtain, preferably from an enemy or an old person, a hair, nail paring, shred of clothing, old shoe or a thread or stick marked with the person's height or footprint measure, and bury these beneath the foundation stone. The victim dies within a year, but the building is safe.

Even a shadow will do. Mr. Lawson was himself dragged back by a friend in Santorini so that his shadow might not fall across such a fatal spot; and the mayor of Agrinian told him that his four predecessors had all died from loitering their shadows fall on foundation stones laid by them.

Fire Without Flame.

An English engineer named Bode has invented a way to have fire without flame. His apparatus consists of a porous plate or mass of fire-resisting fragments, within which he mixes inflammable gas and air in the right proportions.

When the gas is first turned on and lighted it burns with a flame at the surface of the plate. When the air is turned on the flame disappears, but the heat increases. A temperature of 3,200 degrees is claimed.

Just what use of this invention can be made is yet a question.

Stolen Hair Means Death.

In many parts of the modern world the believer in witchcraft still gets hold of hair, nail parings and so forth from an enemy's head and hands, and burns, buries or does something else with them in order to entail unpleasant consequences upon that enemy. And universal folklore reveals the concern of savages to dispose of their own hair and nail clippings to prevent an enemy from getting at them. Australian native girls who have had a lock of hair stolen from them expect speedy death as a certainty.

Moving Pictures at Lumina.

Programme for tomorrow night includes "The Turning Point," "The Empty Studio" and "A Serenade by Proxy." (advertisement.)

Look Out For Poison Ivy

Keep Your Blood Pure and Danger will be Avoided.

All Blood Disorders are Knocked Out by S. S. S.

Strolling through the woods or clearing brush, picnickers, hunters, fishermen—look out for poison ivy. And in the meantime keep your blood pure by using S. S. S. If your skin is rough with eczema, pimples or any other eruption, S. S. S. stimulates the fine network of blood vessels in the skin to dry up and heal all sore spots.

S. S. S. will do this positively. It dominates the principle of osmosis, stimulates the cells of the skin to select their own nutriment from the blood, made pure and healing by the wonderful medicinal ingredients of this famous blood purifier. It is a safe remedy, as it contains no minerals, and yet its action is a marvel.

You can get S. S. S. in any drug store, but insist upon having it. The Swift Laboratory in Atlanta, Ga., prepares this famous blood purifier, and you should take no chance by permitting anyone to recommend a substitute. And if your blood condition is such that you would like to consult a specialist freely, address the Medical Dept., The Swift Specific Company, 186 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

¶ Get the exchange habit. It's an economical one.

¶ Tired of your camera?

¶ Before you buy that guitar, suppose you find the fellow who has a guitar enjoying the same leisure your camera is.

¶ We Americans buy right and left as the impulse moves us, a little forethought and a want ad will get what you want, and good as new—nearly always.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective January 5, 1913. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 86, ‡ 3:40 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad. No. 91 leaves Norfolk 13:20 P. M. and Richmond 14:10 P. M.	No. 87, ‡ 1:15 A.M.
No. 87, * 9:55 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars Between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 88, *12:30 A.M.
No. 84, ‡ 9:00 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate Stations.	No. 85, ‡ 6:30 P.M.
No. 48, * 9:00 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York Trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49, * 6:18 P.M.
No. 82, * 9:45 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 83, * 3:05 P.M.
No. 62, * 3:15 P.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, All Florida Points, Columbia, Asheville and the West. Pullman sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia.	No. 54, * 1:40 P.M.
No. 63, * 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate Stations.	No. 63, *12:30 P.M.
No. 59, ‡ 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville, Sanford and Intermediate Stations.	No. 60, ‡10:15 A.M.
No. 42, * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains, with Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41, *12:00 A.M.
No. 57, ‡ 7:30 P.M.	Chadbourn, Conway and Intermediate Stations.	No. 58, ‡ 8:15 A.M.

* Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday. a Daily except Monday.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 169.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SEABOARD

Air Line Railway

Schedule Effective April 27th, 1913.

TRAINS LEAVE WILMINGTON:

No. 19—5 A. M., arrive Hamlet, 9:00 A. M. Leave Hamlet, 9:20 A. M.; arrive Charlotte, 12:10 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains Nos. 4 for Raleigh, Norfolk, Richmond and All Points North, and with No 1 for Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville Tampa and all points South. At Monroe with train No. 29, for Atlanta.

DAILY SLEEPER ON NO. 19 TRAIN FOR CHARLOTTE. OPEN FOR OCCUPANCY AT 10 O'CLOCK P. M.

No. 13—3:05 P. M.; arrive Hamlet, 7:30 P. M.; leave Hamlet, 8:00 P. M.; arrive Charlotte, 11:00 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with through trains for Atlanta, Birmingham, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville Tampa. Also Norfolk, Richmond and All Points North. Pullman chair car between Wilmington and Charlotte.

TRAINS ARRIVE WILMINGTON.

No. 14—12:30 P. M., from Charlotte and intermediate points.

No. 20—12:10 A. M., from Charlotte and intermediate points.

For further information, call on or tele phone

F. A. FETTER, C. A., 'Phone 176, Orton Hotel.

JOS. R. COOKE, City Ticket Agent.

H. S. LEARD, Div. Passenger Agent. Raleigh, N. C.

N. & W. Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.

Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb. Rails. Schedule in Effect May 12, 1912.

Lv. Norfolk	8:30 a.m.	8:00 p.m
Lv. Petersburg	11:00 a.m.	10:40 p.m
Lv. Durham	7:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m
Lv. Lynchburg	2:40 p.m.	2:30 a.m
Ar. Cincinnati	7:20 a.m.	6:25 p.m
Ar. Columbus	6:45 a.m.	6:55 p.m
Ar. Chicago	5:00 p.m.	7:30 a.m
Ar. St. Louis	6:22 p.m.	8:30 a.m

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and all Western points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars, N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

W. B. BEVILL, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
W. C. SAUNDERS, G. P. A., Roanoke, Va
C. H. BOSLEY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va

Having Awarded the Prize of a Handsome

Pandora Reception Box

To the Winner of the Guessing Contest, we now have for sale these boxes, with a full line of other Novelties and Specialties in the Grocery line. Call and see us, or 'Phone 253 for anything good to eat.

Holmes & Atkinson

Quality Grocers

Watch Our Window. Watch Our Ads.

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All forms of Disease Successfully Handled—90 per cent. relieved—by our method. Women's and Children's Diseases a Specialty.

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BURETT H. STEPHENS
ARCHITECT
28-29-49 GARRELL BUILDING.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

TO THE BEACH!

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT MAY 31, 1913.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave Wilmington:	Leave Beach:
6:30 A.M.	6:05 A.M.
and every half hour	
thereafter until	7:10 A.M.
10:00 P.M.	7:45 A.M.
11:00 P.M. and every half hour	
12:00 P.M. thereafter until	
6:15 P.M.	11:45 P.M.

Express Trains stop only at Wrightsville and at Stations on the Beach.

FREIGHT.

Leave Wilmington:	Leave Beach:
6:00 A.M.	7:15 A.M.
9:30 A.M.	12:15 P.M.
2:30 P.M.	4:15 P.M.
7:00 P.M.	8:15 P.M.

Freight Depot open daily except Sunday, from 8:00 A. M. until 1:00 P. M., and from 2:00 P. M. until 7:00 P. M.

FREIGHT DEPOT TELEPHONE: NO. 96.

NOTE—Unpacked Ice will be handled only on the 6:00 A. M. trip.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Wilmington:	Leave Beach:
7:00 A.M.	7:15 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	7:45 A.M.
and every half hour	
thereafter until	9:15 A.M.
10:00 P.M. and every half hour	
thereafter until	
11:00 P.M.	11:45 P.M.
12:00 P.M.	

Express Trains stop only at Wrightsville and at Stations on the Beach.

FREIGHT.

11:00 A.M. 12:15 P.M.

Freight Depot open from 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M.

FREIGHT DEPOT TELEPHONE: NO. 96.

TELEPHONE 667 for information about train movements and matters connected with the Railway Department.

CLYDE LINE

TO NEW YORK AND GEORGETOWN, S. C.

NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON.
Steamship "Carib," Fri., Aug. 1st, 1913.
Steamship "Navahoe," Fri., Aug. 8th, 1913.

WILMINGTON TO NEW YORK.
Steamship "Cherokee," Sat., Aug. 2nd, 1913.
Steamship "Carib," Sat., Aug. 8th, 1913.

WILMINGTON TO GEORGETOWN.
Steamship "Carib," Mon., Aug. 4th, 1913.
Steamship "Navahoe," Mon., Aug. 11th, 1913.

Steamship "Carib" Does Not carry Passengers.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
C. J. BECKER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

H. G. SMALLBONES, Commercial Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

General Offices: Pier 36, N. R., New York.

STEAMER WILMINGTON SCHEDULE.

Leaves Daily (except Sunday) for Carolina Beach Pier, Southport and Fort Caswell, at 9 A. M.

Leaves Fort Caswell for Wilmington at 12:00 M. Leaves Southport, 12:15 P. M.

Leaves Wilmington for Carolina Beach Pier at 2:45 P. M., and leaves Pier, on return, at 6:00 P. M.

SUNDAY SCHEDULE:

Leaves Wilmington for Carolina Beach Pier at 9:00 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. Leaves Southport for Wilmington, at 11:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. Leaves Carolina Beach Pier, at 12:45, 6:00 and 8:30 P. M.

my30-tf J. B. TOX, Agent.

NOTICE

$25.00 Reward will be paid for evidence to convict any person or corporation who sets fire that burns any of my lands in this or any other county in this State. D. L. GORE. 120 N. Water Street, Wilmington, North Carolina.

J. F. LEITNER
ARCHITECT
27-28-29 Garrell Building.

Bankrupt Stock Slaughter Sale

OF

PIANOS

We have left over of the A. D. Rich Co. stock 3 high grade Kimball Pianos and 1 player piano which we will place on sale Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock regardless of price.

This sale will continue two days only. Tuesday and Wednesday. These are all new goods, and fully guaranteed, and are in first-class condition.

Mr. Habell, factory representative, will be present and will demonstrate all points of these goods any time.

Terms of sale cash, or negotiable paper.

Sterchi-Bancroft-Rich Co

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 per year, $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; 50 cents for one month, served by carriers in the city, or by mail.

THE SUNDAY STAR, by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51; Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61. Call either, if the other doesn't answer.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable, and all communications should be addressed to,
THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

Sunday, August 10, 1913.

The Balkan war is over till the next time.

Those who constantly find fault never find a fortune.

When a man has a bad cold he is expected to take everybody's advice.

"We fear the Greeks though they bear gifts." They may hand us a lemon.

We know a seaport where a schooner never comes across the bar with beer.

The luscious scuppernong is putting on its tan jacket and will soon be in our midst.

A man thinks he has a pull with a politician because he has let the politician pull him.

Some men would get into the limelight if they had to climb a greased pole in order to do so.

The difference between men is that some climb quietly into the peanut gallery while some will go broke in order to be seen in a private box.

The gregarious and social habits of men cause them to gather in a buch somewhere, even if it is where nothing but cold drinks are on tap.

The producing portion of the country is the South and West. Watch the long green leave the gambling centers and get in the legitimate channels of trade, exactly where it belongs.

Let every man in Wilmington ask himself what he can do for the progress of Wilmington. The man with the money can give the best answer to his question.

One of Wilmington's needs is an alert squad of industrial scouts. They always go in advance of an army of industrial workers. Get factories. Factories get people.

The men who are getting along best are those who keep right on working for a living. They make more than the men who think they can get something for nothing.

When Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson said the Democratic administration's plan to bring peace to Mexico was "all rot" he didn't know enough to know that his name was mud.

Huerta shows a disposition not to recognize President Wilson's mediation. Doubtless he thinks that as nobody will recognize him he can get even by snubbing them whenever he gets a chance.

We want good roads and plenty of new settlers in eastern North Carolina. Our future prosperity and progress depends upon both. Good roads are sure to attract homeseekers. Don't forget that.

Lord Rocksavage, of England, has married Miss Sibyl Sassoon. She is the richest girl in England, so "me Lud" can very well afford to put up with the "Sass" that he will find in his Sassoon bride.

Of course, the gas in Gastonia is not natural gas, but it is a fact that Gastonia has some means of furnishing us an illuminating example of how a manufacturing city can be built at what was a cross-roads blacksmith shop.

Why not plant pecan trees along the good roads of New Hanover county? Enough room can be left to double track our roads when the time comes. Doubtless New Hanover is the only county in the State that has a belt line of good roads.

"The location of the incinerator promised to become as great an issue in Charlotte as the question of motive power for the Raleigh waterworks was in the Capital City."—Charlotte Chronicle. Or the salary of the superintendent of health in Wilmington.

Distributing millions directly into the producing sections in order to move the crops, will upset the equilibrium of the country's circulation—so far as Wall Street is concerned. Let Wall Street cheer up. All the money will find its way to the New York depositories of all the other banks.

SAMPSON WANTS THE STOCK LAW

The advocates of the stock law are anxious to get another hearing before the General Assembly at its extra session which begins on the 24th of next month. The country has been aroused to the opportunities of stock-raising and dairying, which is now prohibitive under the Federal law forbidding the shipping of cattle from tick-infested territory except under quarantine regulations that are costly as well as destructive of the industry. The Federal quarantine places a ban on the cattle industry wherever the cattle tick prevails, as cattle are subject to what is called the Texas cattle tick fever. Not only cattle cannot attain the maximum growth and marketable qualities in tick regions, but even where cattle are shipped they have to be sold at unprofitable prices.

The government law for the eradication of the tick and prevention of the spread of fever to non-tick sections makes the cattle business unprofitable in tick territory. When people face the inevitable they can do nothing else than to do like others do in order to get government aid in eradicating the tick. The only dependence of the country in getting rid of the pest is government and that is impossible in a country that has no stock law. For that reason and because of the future for cattle raising and dairying in eastern North Carolina, the people are strongly turning to the stock law as the first step towards relief. The movement is strong in Sampson county as may be judged from the Sampson Democrat, which says:

"Senator George L. Peterson, who will go to the extra session of the Legislature this Fall, comes out in a statement this week and says he is going to advocate the stock law. Senator Peterson says that he has canvassed the sentiment of the county, and he believes that it is the desire of a majority of our citizens that such a law be enacted. He did not do this at the regular session, he says, because the people at the time were advocating a state-wide law. We are willing to take the Senator's word for it, that the majority of the people of the county are in favor of it, though we have heard such a statement flatly denied. Whatever be the case, we think that the Senator will do a great thing for Sampson county when he gives us the stock law. And we hope that politics will not enter into it. Let the question stand on its own merits, apart from partisan coloring. We know that some of our friends will see fit to vigorously oppose the passing of the law, and they may not let any opportunity pass to show us wherein we are mistaken as to the sentiment of the people. The Senator is candid and he lets us know where he stands. We hope that the majority of our readers will join us in wishing him well in his fight."

Of course, there must be a considerable anti-stock law sentiment in Sampson but we have observed that such sentiment is rapidly giving way before the light of reason and in the face of the inevitable. Doubtless, Senator Peterson has satisfied himself that the sense of a great majority of his people is for the stock law. No doubt he has sounded the people and has come to the conclusion that it is time to place Sampson in the list of progressive counties, for he writes this to the Democrat:

"The General Assembly will meet in extra session September 24th, 1913. This session is called for the purpose of regulating railroad rates and to submit amendments to the constitution for the people to pass upon in 1915. Some local matter will come up for consideration, among them will be the stock law question for Sampson county. At the regular session I did not advocate a county law for the reason that the people had asked for State-wide stock law. Having made a careful canvass of the county I am convinced that the majority of the voters in Sampson county favor the stock law and believing as I do that the people should have what they want if in reason, I shall therefore advocate a stock law for Sampson county. The law will make the county line a legal fence and will eliminate the matter of taxation for fences, the law to go into effect January 1st, 1915."

Sampson can now get her stock law as a bargain, for there will be no need of expensive line fences adjoining counties that already have adopted the no-fence law. Of course, there should be no politics in such a purely economic and merely local question. The people should line up without regard to politics, for the cattle tick is no respector of a Republican or a Democrat. Ticks have no politics. Who cares for politics when a great progressive movement is on foot?

Two-thirds of North Carolina and large areas of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida have been freed from ticks and the farmers are doing a profitable business in the shipment of cattle. Georgia is to have three packing houses, which will provide good markets nearer home. Florida is shipping large numbers of cattle and so are sections of North and South Carolina. Florida is rapidly adopting the no fence law, and as this is a vital question to eastern North Carolina at this time we think it is well to add here this editorial from the Jacksonville Times-Union.

"Not only is it true that tick-infested cattle bring less in the market on the hoof than those from tick-free parts of the country, but their hides are not worth so much—which would seem to be evident. But the extent of the injury had not been ascertained, we believe, until the Bureau of Animal Industry set an inquiry on foot, through which it was ascertained that the loss is fully $1.26 a hide. Not only that, but one market in which Southern hides would have the preference is closed to them on account of the prevalence of the tick.

"A prominent Pennsylvania tanner quoted by the bureau, says: "For the class of leather we make we prefer Southern hides for chrome on account of the close texture and fine grain, but on account of the ticks we have had to practically stop purchasing Southern hides."

"Here is a statement of the first importance to all who raise cattle for the market. Inasmuch as the injury done the hides is from the puncture made by the insect it is not likely that a dipping or two shortly before the sale will restore the value of the article. To be of the highest value for manufacture into chrome leather it is most probable that the hide must have been always free from tick ravages. In other words, to get the highest price for the hides of Southern cattle, for which there should be a strong demand, those cattle must be kept clear of the parasite from birth to slaughter.

"We are told that the demand for Southern hides is decreasing. The hide which would grade No. 2 were it free from tick marks will grade only No. 4 if it shows evidence that it has been attacked by them, and it will bring three cents less a pound in consequence. This is a serious difference in a large quantity of hides. The use of chrome stock for shoes follows a growing demand for grained leathers. Without the tick, the quality of the Southern hide is such that demand for it would be great. Here we find a tanner who cannot afford to buy it, although he would prefer it if the tick did not disfigure it.

"The Texas cattle tick stunts our cattle, it implants in their veins a debilitating and often deadly disease, it kills off valuable imported cattle in a short time, it thus prevents improvement of stock. It reduces the value of the animals for meat, it ruins their hides for a use to which they are naturally better adapted than those of any other section of the country. Yet it costs less than 50 cents a head to eradicate it."

There never was such a demand for cattle as now. Brunswick county is shipping cattle to the Richmond market, and could do an ever-increasing business, but the quarantine law comes in to prevent Brunswick farmers from getting the best prices for their cattle.

INDIFFERENT CITIZENSHIP

The man who wants to be a valuable citizen has no right to be indifferent to the movements for progress in his county or community. It reflects on the progressiveness of a people for them to fold their arms and either neglect or refuse to take a hand in pushing their counyt to the front. When strangers note the backwardness of a county they attribute it right away to the people, and while it may rile us to have them say so, we have to acknowledge that there is more truth in it than poetry.

Recently the State Good Roads convention was held in Morehead City and it was well attended by the live men of the most progressive counties in the State. In Beaufort county of late considerable sentiment has been aroused for good roads, and it was believed that the people had gotten up to the point of having enthusiasm over the subject. Lo, and behold, however, not a one of Beaufort's eleven appointed delegates attended.

Congressman John H.. Small, of Washington, the county seat of Beaufort, attended the convention and was mortified that the Beaufort delegates manifested such indifference towards the convention. He sent a timely communication to the Washington News and remonstrated with the delegates for not attending.

The News says the absence of representatives from the whole Congressional district was "a direct reflection upon the enterprise and public spirit of our business men." In deploring the fact that none of the eleven men appointed as delegates by the Chamber of Commerce attended the State convention, the News reproachfully adds: "And this in spite of the fact that the good roads proposition has recently been agitated here. It is all right to talk about good roads but action is what counts."

There will be no action until there is enthusiasm. The indifference shown in Beaufort shows a lack of enthusiasm. The News is right in saying that there is too much talk and not enough work. The hardest fight the North Carolina press has to make is against indifference, and since it reflects on our people, they should not fall down on themselves by holding aloof from the most progressive movement of this progressive age.

Beaufort is in one of the finest sections we ever saw. The county has a fine people and its possibilities are magnificent. It is one of the most fertile and productive counties in the State and it should be one of the most progressive of North Carolina's hundred counties.

CAMP MEETING WINS

Americans will let you do a lot of things to them without raising any particular disturbance about it, but once you lay hand on an old, popular and highly esteemed institution that played a big part in the lives of their grandfathers and grandmothers, and was handed down through the generations by the old folks, you had better look sharp. Something is extremely likely to happen.

A case in point is up in Lincoln county where for generations the folk for fifty miles around have been gathering every August and holding a camp meeting for a week or ten days. For a number of years there has been talk of putting an end to the meeting because, as is true, the mission of the camp meeting as a religious institution, was over long ago. Camp meetings belong to the time when churches were few and far between, preachers scarce, and a chance to have the Word broken to you came only every once in so often.

Of late years the camp ground was overrun by thousands of people, particularly on Sundays, who cared not a snap for the religious feature of the affair, never went near the arbor or answered the doleful call of the old tin horn which from time immemorial had summoned the sinner to the services. People said it was a bad and sinful thing to foregather on a Sunday in any such fashion and carry on in such a manner. So the brethren allowed that this year the time was ripe for stopping it. Accordingly a number of well-meaning laymen and preachers, trustees and guardians of the property, held a meeting and solemnly put a large round period to the history of Rock Springs camp meeting.

Or thought they did. But it wasn't a period at all! It wasn't even a good comma, or any other mark of punctuation that denoted pause. End Rock Springs camp meeting? the folks asked. Not on your double release film! They gathered the other day just as usual, and all linked in and cleaned up the grounds and put the "tents" in order, and camp meeting will camp right along in this good, fat year of the new freedom and Wilsonian Democracy the same as it always has; and if you will accept our very earnest and solemn convictions about the matter, camp meeting will be held at Rock Springs for many and many a year to come—and then some!

This country would be better off if it would eradicate cattle ticks and be more watchful of its politics.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The spirit which has been injected into the freight rate controversy is unfortunate, to say the least. The persistent effort of Mr. Fred N. Tate, president of the Just Freight Rate Association, to discredit the Corporation Commission can serve no good purpose at this time, because as far as the public is informed these gentlemen have been and are handling a most difficult problem with fidelity to their trust. In the very nature of things, if justice is ever secured in this matter, the details must be worked out by some court or commission. While justice may be sought through popular demand, it cannot be administered by the people. Were this not true, courts of justice would not be established by the Constitution. The future course of the controversy is problematical. The fact that the Corporation Commission makes no recommendation in regard to the reduction in rates recently offered by the railroads and reported to the Governor, would indicate that it is not satisfied. If the recent statement by President Tate is any indication of the frame of mind of his association, it is hardly probable that it will be satisfied. Unless an agreement is reached, nothing will be accomplished, because the Interstate Commerce Commission has final jurisdiction in the matter. We hope otherwise, but we fear that the matter will never be settled until that body settles it. If our intrastate rates are not what they should be, that is another matter, and the question should be brought before the Corporation Commission in the manner provided by law and properly settled there.—Raleigh State Journal.

"SUPPRESSION OF VICE."

August 9, 1913.

Editor Star:—I appreciate that your management cannot take cognizance of every local item that goes into your pages, and feel sure that The Star would not intentionally occupy the position of making light of or discouraging efforts to suppress crime in this community, but the article in your paper today, under the caption of "Suppression of Vice", treats one of the gravest subjects in a manner so flippant as to call forth the protest of every man who stands for the purity of his community.

There is a committee of citizens for the suppression of vice in this community, and they have never sought to conceal their identity, nor have they any apologies to make for taking up the cause of purity.

The evil in question is under the ban of the law, and this vice has no more right to indulgence than any other, and I think that in reporting the work of suppressing this evil the facts should be stated, if not sympathetically, at least without prejudice.

If anyone wishes to defend vice he should have the courage to do so openly, and it is inaccurate, to say the least, to affirm that "war" is being made upon these persons, any more than "war" is made upon burglars or other violators of the law; nor is there any desire to "drive" these people out of the community, provided they are willing to remain as law abiding citizens. It is the "vice" that is being prosecuted with no ill will towards the persons.

A committee of noblewomen have given most substantial aid to all of those persons who have expressed a desire for reformation, and the committee of citizens to whom you allude have stood between these persons and the penalty of the law whenever they have shown a desire to reform their lives.

I should be glad to see The Star make "war" on the men who are said to have persuaded these persons to return to this community with more or less assurance of protection.

The citizens' committee have no officer, special or otherwise, in their employ; but I presume that the magistrate referred to, in the exercise of his purpose to enforce the law, employs a special officer, in his judgment.

J. A. TAYLOR.

AGAIN, THE COLLECTORSHIP

Point Caswell, N. C., August 8th.
To the Editor of The Star:

I have read in your issue of this date Mr. Hanby's article on Mr. B. F. Keith. I don't know Mr. Hanby, neither do I know if he is a Democrat or Republican. I do know B. F. Keith and if those who write about him knew him as well as I do, they would be more charitable. I am now and have for 40 years been living within three miles of where he was born. Left a motherless boy at an early age and just at the close of the war when the country was impoverished, he worked hard on his father's farm to help support the family. As he grew he made crops and sold them to educate himself and later when he went off to school, unlike most boys, he would walk the distance of over a hundred miles in order to have more money to put in his education. After securing an education he taught school to pay back money loaned him. Afterwards, going into business he succeeded as he ought to have done. He has done more than any ten men to develop the agricultural interests of his section and today is the largest farmer between the rivers. No man stands higher as a citizen and neighbor in his community than he. As to his politics, we differ. As to his office, if he can hold it with two such Democrats as Overman and Simmons after him, he is a mighty smart fellow. As to his resigning and stepping down. I have yet to hear of a Democrat doing such a thing.

R. P. PADDISON.

THE GOLDSBORO HIGHWAY

Rose Hill, N. C., August 9th.
To the Editor:

The proposed highway from Wilmington to Goldsboro will be a success now that the Chamber of Commerce of your city has taken the problem in hand with a determination to carry it on to completion. The pathfinders will find a host of friends in all the four counties when they take their trip of investigation in the near future. The people have been wondering what had become of the highway, and now they will rejoice to know that the future is brighter than ever for it. Nothing will add more to the upbuilding of Eastern Carolina and now is the time for our people to get busy for good roads. All other sections are voting upon themselves large bond issues for better roads, and today Wake county is advocating a million dollar bond issue, the largest ever offered by a single county in the South. Mr. H. B. Varner, of Lexington, is making a campaign there for the bond issue and is speaking at all the cross roads in this hot August sun. Let Wilmington and Goldsboro become well organized for this great work and preach it to the farmers all along the way. This highway would educate the people on all sides for good roads and soon our section would keep pace with any country on earth. The pathfinders can do a great work now for the improvement of this entire section, and the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington is composed of men who know the value of good roads to any people. Strike while the iron is hot.

D. S. HINES.

Seeks to Reserve Land for Cattle.

Germany discourages the cutting of peat, as the government desires to convert the moors and bogs into arable lands through proper drainage. This action is taken because of the scarcity of cattle and meat.

Camel Travels 90 Miles a Day.

A camel with an average load will travel 25 miles a day, and when unincumbered it will reach 90 miles a day sometimes.

Almost Right.

It was in the kindergarten. A review on the subject of "The Indian" was in progress. "Now, children," beamed the teacher, "who can remember what the Indian woman is called?" There was an interval of profound silence; then an eager voice piped up: "I know, teacher; squab."

Value of Two Instruments.

A calculating engine is one of the most intricate forms of mechanism; a telegraph key one of the simplest. But compare their value.

Take delightful trip to pier and return, round trip 15 cents, steamer Wilmington, 7:30 P. M. tonight.—Advertisement.

A HOT WEATHER CLEAN-UP SALE!

FOR ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 11TH

We propose conducting a Special CLEAN-UP SALE, and in order to do so successfully, we have assembled all odd lots, short ends and remnants. Also added many new and attractive things to make this one Real Bargain Feast, A REAL MONEY-SAVING EVENT! We could not, if we had the space, adequately describe all the Real Bargains that are here, but they are here, and the Profit is Yours.

The purpose of this Sale is to make room for our New Fall Goods, which are already beginning to arrive.

Good 5c Unbleached Homespun, 10 yards for 39c
Yard wide 10c Bleaching, 10 yards For 69c
Yard wide 7c Unbleached Homespun, 10 yards for 49c
Yard wide 8c Bleaching, 10 yards for 50c
$1.50 White Shirt Waists for ..98c
Plain tailored, fine Dress Waists, lace trimmed, short or long sleeves, good variety to select from; Spic and span new and only 98c
$1.50 white Pique and Rep Skirts at 98c, made in the newest style of Wash Skirts and are beauties at the remarkably low price 98c
300 fine long Lawn Kimonas, light ground, small neat figures, full size, 50c values, this sale....29c
$1.50 to $1.75 kind; clean-up sale $1.19
$2.00 to $2.50 kind; Clean-up Sale $1.49
$2.50 to $3.00 kind, Clean-up Sale $1.89
Men's and boys' Straw Hats, specially priced for this sale; some $1.00 and $1.50 hats showing finger prints and otherwise not perfect but remarkably cheap at the price of 48c
One lot Men's Felt Hats, worth $2.00 to $3.00, but to close them out have marked them 98c
One lot 18-inch Oil Cloth, splendid value (per yard) only 5c
Men's 50c Pat. Seam Drawers, all sizes 30 to 46; Clean-up Sale 33c
One lot Straw Hats, large shapes, white, black and burnt straw, variously shaped and values from $1.50 to $3.00; for 50c
Children's Dresses, ages 6 to 14, big variety, plaid ginghams, percale and cotton serge dresses, splendid value, only 50c
Black Mercerized Petticoats.
$1.00 to $1.25 values; this sale 69c
$1.25 to $1.75 values; this sale 98c
$2.00 to $2.50 values; this sale $1.48
(These are splendid values.)
SHOES! SHOES!
One lot Women's Tan and Black Oxford Ties and Pumps, big variety, $2.00 to $2.50 values; Clean-up Sale only $1.00
Good Huck Back Towels, sold everywhere at 10c; the Clean-up Sale 7 1-2c
Turkish Bath Towels, about 3-4, these values 15c, 19c 9 1-2c
36-inch wide solid white Madras, 12 1-2c quality, Clean-up sale 9c

HAMMOCKS
Hammocks in big assortment; price 98c to $4.89.

J. H. Rehder & Co.
THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE
The FIRM THAT PAYS YOUR CARFARE

Mosquito Canopies, hang from ceiling $1.32 to $1.50.
Attached to bed, at, $2.63.

The Farmer's Prosperity

During the past ten years the Farmers of the country have come into their own. They have grown somewhat larger crops by intensive methods, but the real reason of their prosperity is that they have handled their affairs more carefully and have become Business Men as well as Farmers.

A prime requisite in the proper handling of a Farmer's business is a checking account at the Bank. No merchant would try to conduct his business without a checking account, and no Farmer should try to do so.

The Southern National Bank
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Buy Your Ribbon

FOR THE FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT AT

Gaylord-Platt Company's

Big Department Store

All Colors, All Shades, All Sizes and All Prices.

NOW IS THE TIME for you to buy anything you may want in Summer Goods at a wondrous reduction, this being our Cleaning Up month for Summer Goods.

Great Bargains can be had in All Summer Hats, Underwear, Dresses, Wash Suits, Footwear, Men's and Boys' Garments, Summer Dry Goods, Parasols, Hammocks, Etc.

The Art Department

Is full of New and Beautiful Things that will interest you to examine, whether you desire to purchase or not.

Largest and most reasonably priced drapery stock in the city.
All Kinds of Curtain Goods and Furniture Coverings.
You can Save 25% by buying your Trunk, Suit Case or Valise at this store.
REMEMBER, We Buy for Cash; We Sell for Cash; We Buy the Same Article from the Same Factory for Less Money than those who buy on time; We Sell it for Less Money than those who sell on time.
We want ONLY THE CASH TRADE.
You want the MOST VALUE FOR YOUR CASH.
We know that the Only Way to Get Your Cash is to Give You What You Want!

210, 212, 214 North Front Street

STRONG COMMITTEE NAMED

Large Delegation of Wilmington Business Men to Attend Conference in Raleigh Tuesday—Will Enter Protest

In accordance with a resolution adopted Friday at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce for appointing a committee of representative business men and lawyers to attend the freight rate conference at Raleigh Tuesday, Mr. M. J. Corbett, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. J. Allan Taylor, chairman of the traffic committee, yesterday announced the appointment of the following gentlemen as members of the committee: Messrs. M. J. Corbett, J. G. McCormick, J. O. Carr, M. W. Jacobi, L. E. Hall, H. Lacy Hunt, R. A. Parsley, W. E. Springer, Woodus Kellum, H. E. Boney, D. H. Penton, J. Allan Taylor, Isadore Bear and John H. Brown.

These gentlemen will go to Raleigh to protest against the proposal of the railroads as submitted to the Corporation Commission on the ground that in the reduction of rates submitted by the railroads Wilmington is left out altogether, and that such a course would mean her commercial death. Strong resolutions were adopted at the meeting Friday, and a copy of these has been sent to the Governor for his consideration.

Washington, Newbern and Elizabeth City have been requested to send delegations to join with Wilmington in her protest as the proposed solution affects them in the same way as it does Wilmington. It is expected that they will send strong delegations to Raleigh.

The following from yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer with reference to a meeting of the Just Freight Rate Association to be held in Raleigh Tuesday and also some observations as to Wilmington's position will be of interest:

"President Fred M. Tate, of the North Carolina Just Freight Rate Association, has issued a call to the body to meet Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

"This is the date of Governor Craig's call to the association officers and the legislative committee, composed of Messrs. E. J. Justice, W. B. Council and N. B. Broughton. Mr. Tate desires to have a conference with his men who number many of the business heads of the State and they will express themselves on the recent terms offered by the railroads.

"Mr. Tate in yesterday's News and Observer protested against the acceptance of the railroads' offer. He made the point that the reductions apply solely to incoming freight and do not touch the equally important matter of outgoing freights. At noon of Tuesday, Governor Craig will consult three representatives.

"Complications that have all along been threatened, have now arisen. Early in the litigation, Wilmington sent men here, to insist that the general reductions offered do not discriminate against the natural advantages which the seaport enjoys. Wilmington wished to enjoy relatively the reductions asked for. That city wanted the advantage of living in the ocean.

"Wilmington is now making a protest, it is said, against the proposed schedules offered the State, because they do discriminate against Wilmington. The fight may now become three-cornered. Wilmington will not be satisfied with the concessions made to interior towns. When Colonel J. A. Taylor was here in April, he made the kick for Wilmington, and he will make it again.

"This promises to be much the warmest part of the controversy. Governor Craig has not indicated what he thinks of the terms of the railroads and the Corporation Commission has not recommended the acceptance of them. It is understood that they are generally unsatisfactory and that the fight is fairly begun.

"It is thought that while there will be closed conferences, there will likewise be open sessions and that the public may have the benefit of all that is really done."

Found Dead in His Room.

"Bill Joe" Johnston, colored, a porter at the offices here of the Atlantic Coast Line, was found dead in his room at 607 Red Cross street yesterday morning. Johnston had been suffering with something like asthma for some time, and it is supposed that his death was due to this cause. When he failed to show up for breakfast yesterday morning it was sent around to him. It was then found that he was dead. Acting Coroner M. H. Brimmer was notified by W. C. Arnold, the colored undertaker, but after looking over the dead body he decided that an inquest was not necessary. Mr. John J. Fowler was elected coroner by the County Commissioners, but has not assumed the duties of the office yet.

Made Food Unpalatable.

For some time Alexander Boyd, colored, states he has been put to considerable trouble by reason of the fact that some one has frequently placed rocks and sand in his dinner pail making the contents very unpalatable. He had a warrant issued yesterday before Justice Bornemann charging "Sing" Smith, a negro girl, with having done the deed. After hearing the evidence in the case the justice dismissed the action with the understanding that the mother of "Sing" would administer a sound thrashing.

Plaintiff Awarded Damages.

Justice Bornemann yesterday made his decision in the case in which Charles Magyar and wife were suing Jaseph Kosh for $10 for damages alleged to have been done their crop by the cattle of Kosh. The justice awarded them $5, giving Kosh 60 days in which to pay the amount. This case has been of considerable interest to the public in view of the fact that all the persons involved are unable to speak English and the trials have been conducted in the German tongue.

The Carolina Pythian.

Mr. Geo. L. Hackney, of Lexington, chairman of the board of trustees of the Pythian Home at Clayton, arrived yesterday for a conference with Col. Walker Taylor, Mr. G. Herbert Smith and Capt. Thos. D. Meares with regard to the Carolina Pythian, the official organ of the order in this State, which is to be edited hereafter by Capt. Meares. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Capt. Meares' office and last night they met at the Carolina Yacht Club for a final session. The paper is at present published in Charlotte.

Have your eyes tested by Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple. You will save time and money. —Advertisement.

CASES BEFORE THE RECORDER

Several Matters Claimed Attention of His Honor Yesterday—Negro Gets Six Months for Larceny —Sign Cases

The Recorder had a number of cases to claim his attention yesterday morning. There was the usual run of cases and in addition one of the several sign cases was heard, but decision was reserved until tomorrow when probably some of the other cases will be tried. The Recorder announced his decision in the case against Nook Taylor, colored, charged with stealing a savings deposit bank, containing $4.20, from George Baldwin, colored, giving him six months on the roads. He took an appeal to Superior Court, bond being fixed at $200.

Judgment was suspended upon payment of the costs in the case of James Robertson, colored, charged with violating the driving ordinance by passing on the right side of a street car while it was standing still, James Pittman, colored, was fined $10 and the costs for disorderly conduct.

A nol pros was taken in the case against Mary Smith, colored, charged with larceny as she has been adjudged insane by the Clerk of hte Superior Court. Application has been made to have her placed in the asylum at Goldsboro.

The case of Foster Simpson, colored, charged with attempted criminal assault on his clerk, Lizzie McMillan, in his store on Hanover street, late Friday afternoon, was continued until Monday in order to subpoena other witnesses. His bond was fixed at $500, in default of which he was placed in jail. William Hall, a colored boy, charged with smoking cigarettes in a public place, was found not guilty. The statute says that any minor under 17 years found smoking a cigarette shall be asked to give the name of the person selling or giving him the cigarette, who shall be indicted under another statute. If the minor shall refuse to give the information he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The Hall boy stated that he did not know from whom he got the cigarette, and was discharged.

Yesterday was the day set for hearing the alleged violations of the sign ordinance of the city. Only one case was gone into, this being that of Mr. J. W. Murchison, who is charged with having a wooden sign on Water and Chesnut streets, in violation of the city ordinance which prohibits the placing of any signboard or other sign, other than an illuminated electrical sign, to be erected so as to project over a sidewalk beyond the building line. J. O. Carr and L. Clayton Grant, Esqs., appeared for the defendant and Solicitor Peschau represented the State.

Officer Sessoms was examined, and testified that he had notified J. W. Murchison & Co., to remove the sign in accordance with instructions which he had received from headquarters. Chief of Police Williams stated that he had taken steps about ten days ago to enforce the sign ordinance. When asked why he had not begun sooner he replied that he had been busy prior to that time in enforcing the automobile license law, and that he did not want to undertake too many things at one time. He testified that he had instructed the officers to serve notice on all who had wooden signs that they would have to remove them within three days or warrants would be issued.

Mr. Carr made the argument for the defense, and asked that the action be dismissed on the ground that the ordinance expressly stated that no sign should be erected without an application being made, and that there was no evidence to show that an application had not been made. He maintained that the State had not made out a case against the defendant in that it had failed to show that an application had not been made.

Solicitor Peschau, for the State, maintained that there was no need to show that the defendant had made an application for permission to put up a sign as the ordinance expressly prohibited the putting up of any signs, other than electrical signs, and therefore the fact as to whether or not an application had been made was immaterial since no one had any authority to issue such a permit. Both he and Mr. Carr cited a number of cases which had been decided by the Supreme Court to substantiate their respective positions.

The Recorder reserved his decision until Monday. The cases against Messrs. W. B. Cooper and Henry A. Burr, charged with a similar violation, will also be decided Monday.

BALTIMORE SPECIALIST HERE

Performed Two Operations at Walker Memorial Hospital Yesterday

Dr. St. Clair Spruill, of Baltimore, Md., arrived in the city yesterday morning for the purpose of performing a difficult operation which Mrs. L. Bluethenthal, wife of a prominent business man of this city, underwent at the James Walker Memorial Hospital yesterday. The operation was entirely successful, and Mrs. Bluethenthal was reported last night as resting as well as could be expected. She is a patient of Dr. T. S. Burbank, of this city.

While here Dr. Spruill also operated on Dr. J. W. Hooper, superintendent of the Walker Memorial Hospital, for appendicitis. This was also entirely successful and Dr. Hooper is getting along nicely. He had not been suffering very much but thought it best to have the operation at this time. Dr. Spruill left for Baltimore last night.

FUNERAL OF MRS. WILLARD.

Services Held from Residence of Her Son Yesterday Morning.

The funeral of Mrs. A. A. Willard, whose death occurred Thursday at Kingston, R. I., was held at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning from the residence of her son, Mr. Martin S. Willard, No. 520 Orange street, conducted by Rev. Dr. J. M. Wells, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Morton, of Chadbourn. There were present a number of sorrowing relatives and friends. Following the services at the home the body was tenderly borne to Oakdale cemetery, where the interment was made.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds were filed for record yesterday as follows: Maggie M. Rom and husband, Andy Rom, to V. Sidbury, for $765, the lands conveyed to J. G. Batson and wife, of date January 21st, 1913, adjoining lands of the estate of N. N. Nixon; Wilmington Beach Corporation to Mrs. Ida C. Cox and Miss Berta Cox, for $300 and other considerations, lot 2 in block 10, of Wilmington Beach; Southeastern Realty Co., to Dr. Ernest S. Bulluck, for $100 and other considerations, lot on west side of 15th street, 36.8 feet south of Queen street, 36.8x82.6 feet in size.

TO BUILD LARGE WAREHOUSE

C. C. Covington Company, Molasses Importers, Will Erect Immense Storage House on River Front—Cost $30,000.

Announcement was made yesterday by Mr. C. C. Covington, president of the C. C. Covington Company, that this concern has just closed a lease with the Germania Manufacturing Company for a long term of years for the property on the river front, between Meares and Marsteller streets, on which an immense warehouse will be built, the estimated cost being $30,000. Work has already begun, and it is expected to have it completed by November 1st. This company has also secured a suite of rooms on the second floor of the Atlantic Trust & Banking Company building which will be used as its permanent offices.

The new warehouse will be 300 feet long and 200 feet wide. It will be modern and up-to-date in every respect and will be suited for the shipping and receiving of molasses from the West Indies as well as from domestic sources. Large wharves will be built adjacent to the warehouse and will be in keeping with it, being constructed so that large ships can enter and discharge their cargoes quickly. Ample railroad tracks will also be built alongside the building, affording every facility for the transportation by rail of molasses brought to Wilmington by steamers.

Mr. Covington states that it is planned to increase the extent of the business of the concern, and bring coffee into Wilmington in cargo lots. Rice will also be imported. This firm has for years been one of the largest importers of molasses in the entire South, and for certain grades of molasses one of the largest in the entire country. The news that they are to extend their business into other lines shows that they have confidence in Wilmington's future.

The warehouse will be the largest of its kind in the State. There are others as large which are used by the railroads and by guano concerns, but none so large used by strictly importing jobbers. This firm also has large warehouses at the Seaboard yards and at the foot of Walnut street, which will continue to be used to take care of its large business.

One of the firm's famous brands of molasses is known as St. Vincent, and the new warehouse will be given this name.

When it is remembered that the length of the average city block is about 300 feet, the length of the warehouse to be constructed, some idea of its immense size can be formed. There will be no other building within 100 feet of the new building so as to avoid danger from fire. With the extensive wharves and railroad tracks the entire structure will approximate a city block in size. Everything will be so arranged that merchandise can be handled either by truck, dray, rail or steamer, thus making it possible to handle shipments from the largest to the smallest lots.

It has been Mr. Covington's intention for some time to build more extensive storage facilities, and the recent fire which burned the warehouse on Chesnut street only hastened the building of the immense warehouse which would have been built in time anyway.

Mr. Covington will leave tomorrow night for a business visit to Northern cities, and will be gone for about ten days. During that time he expects to perfect plans for the complete development of the large enterprise now under way.

BENSON'S BODY FOUND.

Swept Down the Coast Eight Miles From Fort Caswell.

A telephone message from Southport last night stated that the body of George Benson, the 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Benson, of Greensboro, who was drowned while bathing with two companions at Fort Caswell Thursday, had been found on the beach eight miles below the army post, by a colored man who lives on Mr. T. M. Thompson's place. The life saving station was notified and the body was removed at 8 o'clock last night to Fort Caswell. Young Benson was a member of the Gate City Guards, Greensboro, which is a member of the Coast Artillery Corps, North Carolina National Guards, now in camp at the fort. His father went down to the fort yesterday morning and was there when the body was recovered. While nothing could be ascertained last night as to the funeral arrangements, the body will likely be brought to Wilmington today and taken on to Greensboro.

SERGEANT HOWELL BEREAVED.

Mother Died Yesterday at Goldsboro. Funeral There Today.

Many friends of Sergeant H. W. Howell, of the Wilmington police force, will sympathize with him in the death of his mother, Mrs. Matilda Howell, widow of Mr. Robt. Howell, which occurred yesterday at noon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Stanley, in Goldsboro. Mrs. Howell was about 88 years old and her death was due mainly to infirmities of old age. Sergeant and Mrs. Howell left on the evening train for Goldsboro to attend the funeral services, which will be held there today. Mrs. Howell lived at Pikeville practically all her life, removing to Goldsboro about six months ago to make her home with her daughter. She was a remarkably active woman and even to within a few days of her death was able to be up and about the house. Only two children survive, these being Sergeant Howell, of this city, and Mrs. Stanley, of Goldsboro.

STRIKE OF COPPER MINERS.

Partial Agreement Reached Between Operatives and Officials.

Calumet, Mich., Aug. 9.—Officials of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company announced tonight that enough of the men who have been on a strike have agreed to return to work to enable the company to resume operations next week in at least two branches of its property.

The Western Federation of Miners' officials who have been in charge of the strike, asserted that not enough men would return to bring about anything like normal conditions.

The artillery section of the Michigan State troops here since the strike of the copper miners began will be the first to leave the strike zone. They will entrain Monday for Lansing. The military will arrange Sunday for the gradual removal of the remainder of the soldiers.

Big Rapids, Mich., Aug. 9.—Governor Ferris, at his home here tonight, announced the appointment of Circuit Judge Alfred J. Murphy, of Detroit, as special investigator of strike conditions in the copper country. Mr. Murphy, in wiring his acceptance from Detroit, said he would leave Sunday for Calumet, and expected to commence his investigation Monday.

W. L. I. BOY WINNER OF MEDAL

Sergeant D. W. Loring Captures Honors in Competitive Drill at Fort Caswell—Members Visit the City

Leaving Fort Caswell at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a gasoline launch several members of the Wilmington Light Infantry, now in camp at the fort with other companies of the Coast Artillery Corps, North Carolina National Guard, arrived in the city early last evening for a stay of a few hours, and left on the return trip at 1 o'clock this morning. They had a fine trip up and were hoping for the same good fortune on the return.

In the party were Lieutenants Paul L. Cantwell and J. B. Lynch, Sergeants H. L. O'Neill and R. G. Grant, Corporal G. G. Lynch and Privates Bishop and White, of the W. L. I., and Capt. Ladd and Lieutenant Griffith, of the Hendersonville company.

Many friends of Sergeant D. W. Loring, of the W. L. I., will be interested to learn that he won the medal in the competitive drill. The following account of the competitive drill was furnished by a member of the party coming up from the army post last night:

"By the efforts of Capt. A. Gregg, Jr., U. S. A., a competitive drill was arranged several months ago for the members of the different companies of the C. A. C., N. C. N. G., to be held at their annual maneuvers at Fort Caswell, N. C., which are now in progress.

"Two enlisted men from each of the five companies, consisting of Greensboro, Charlotte, Salisbury, Hendersonville and Wilmington, were selected by company competitive drill to represent their respective organization in this drill. The honor in the Wilmington company fell to the lot of Sergeants H. L. O'Neill and D. W. Loring. After the competitive drill of this company, judged by Capt. Trotter, U. S. A., and Lieut. Whitaker, U. S. A., the competitive match for the National Guard Corps took place on the baseball diamond, and was judged by Capt. Gilmer, Capt. Peace and Lieut. Stanley, U. S. A. The drill showed at first that it would be hotly contested by each and every one of the ten enlisted men competing.

"After many different maneuvers in the manual of arms, school of the soldier, loading and firing at different ranges, the judges eliminated five of the ten, leaving two from Salisbury, one from Greensboro, one from Hendersonville, and Sergt. Loring, of the W. L. I. These five were put through several tests by the judges, after which two of the five were eliminated, leaving the final test to Corporal Robinson, of Hendersonville; Sergeant Townsend, of Greensboro, and Sergeant Loring, of Wilmington.

"After one of the hardest drills and tests of any kind the judges retired, and after consultation named Sergeant Loring as winner of the match. This was, of course, received with great delight by the officers and members of the Wilmington company, as well as his other friends in the corps, and Sergeant Loring was the recipient of the heartiest congratulations from members of the corps and officers of the regular army. The members of the company, as well as Sergeant Loring are loud in their praise, and appreciate the efforts of Capt. Trotter, and Lieut. Whitaker, U. S. A., who were largely responsible for the execution of the minor points by which Serpeant Loring was fully equipped for the drill.

"At the review in the evening held by Col. Bennett, U. S. A., post commander, Sergeant Loring was called to the front of the battalion by Col. Barker, of the C. A. C., N. C. N. G., and was presented with a handsome medal which was the gift of Capt. A. Gregg, Jr., U. S. A., of the North Carolina Coast Artillery Corps, by Col. Bennett, post commander, in a very appropriate speech. Sergeant Loring naturally was very much pleased of his achievement, as well as the other members of the Wilmington company, and they have nothing that is too good for him."

SEIZE KEG OF BOOZE.

Officers Find Charlie Woebse Busy Filling Bottles.

When policemen went to the home of Charlie Woebse, No. 609 Swann street, yesterday at noon to search his premises to ascertain whether or not the keg of whiskey they had been advised that he had received had been delivered there, they reported they had found him seated on the floor in the middle of a room busily engaged in filling quart, pint and half-pint bottles from the 10-gallon keg. Near at hand were two bags of stoppers of varying sizes to fit the different bottles. The officers seized the whiskey and carried it to police headquarters. Securing a warrant for Woebse the officers returned to his home to place him under arrest for selling whiskey, but he was gone. The officers had not located him yesterday afternoon.

INDEPENDENT LEAGUE GAMES

Two Interesting Games at League Park Yesterday Afternoon

There were two interesting games of baseball yesterday at League Park. The first game between the Immanuel Athletics and the Giants was won by the former, the score being 8 to 4. The second game was between Wrightsboro and the Wilmington Juniors and was won by the former, the score being 6 to 1. This was the second series of games for this league this season. The same teams will play again next Saturday. It is hoped that the development work at the League Park will not interfere with the games until the season closes as the teams comprising the league are anxious to complete the series of games on this diamond.

To be Married Here.

License for the marriage of Mr. Frank W. Foux, of Wilmington, and Miss Catherine D. Owens, of Columbia, S. C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Owens, of that city, was issued yesterday by the Register of Deeds. The marriage was announced to take place last night with Rev. J. D. Bundy, pastor of Grace Methodist church, officiating. The young lady is a sister of Mrs. R. M. Brown, of this city.

Carolina Yacht Club Race

There will be a re-sailing Class A., race at the Carolina Yacht Club Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The race yesterday afternoon was won by the Puzzle, Capt. S. G. McMillan, over the Dixie, Capt. Donald Parsley, by the close margin of three seconds. The event was one of the closest ever sailed over the club course and attracted unusual interest among club members.

Fireworks Tomorrow Night
at Lumina, 9:00 P. M. Weather permitting.—Advertisement.

The Value of a Beginning

TOO many people look down on small beginnings. They think they will open a Savings Account when they get a hundred dollars. We have seen a good many more really substantial savings accounts developed from a start of One Dollar and a determination to get ahead, than from hundred dollar starts without the determination. We like these small beginnings. They show the true saving spirit. Open that account today. We pay three per cent. interest on Savings.

The PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

The Trust Department

Of this Company is prepared to take charge of your affairs during your absence, or if for any reason you are unable to give them necessary attention.

This Company will also assist in the drawing of your Will and settle your estate, as well as handling trusts of all kinds for individuals or corporations.

Full information cheerfully furnished upon request.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

Capital and Surplus $350,000.00
Resources $2,400,000.00

SENATE OPINION DIVIDED.

Discuss Methods of Electing a Successor to Late Senator Johnston.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Sharp division of opinion arose among Senators today over the announcement today by Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, that he would issue a special writ of election to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death here of Senator Johnston. Some believed that the Governor, acting upon the advice of Attorney General McReynolds, was within his power in calling a special election before the State legislature gave him authority. Others challenged his right to do so.

Accompanying the difference of opinions as to the rights of Governors to call special Senatorial elections without legislative authority, given since the adoption of the constitutional amendment were suggestions from Senators that a contest may be expected if a Senator presents himself from Alabama on the basis of such an election. It is said the Alabama case will act as a precedent for the Maryland election where the Governor has issued a call for a special election without the Legislature having authorized him to do so.

Attorney General McReynolds said today he had not advised the Alabama authorities that the Governor was empowered to appoint a successor to the late Senator Johnston.

Mr. McReynolds said that in forwarding a copy of the 17th amendment to the attorney general of Alabama, at the latter's request, he expressed the view that apparently Governor O'Neal had no power to appoint a successor, but that a special session of the Legislature could empower him to do so, and added that the Governor could call a special session for that purpose.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 9.—Governor O'Neal declared today he still was of the opinion that he was authorized by law to call a special election to name a successor to the late Joseph F. Johnston in the United States Senate without waiting for legislative action.

Governor O'Neal probably will reach no final conclusion until he has conferred with members of the Alabama Congressional delegation attending Senator Johnston's funeral in Birmingham on Monday.

Why Do We Want Freedom?

What do we want freedom for? That we may have the best that life can give us, unshackled by tyrannies of custom, fashion or prejudice. And how can we lead a right life unless we learn its laws and render them faithful obedience? Profoundly wise is the prayer which addresses God as he "whose service is perfect freedom."

Fireworks Tomorrow Night
at Lumina, 9:00 P. M. Weather permitting.—Advertisement.

THE C. W. POLVOGT COMPANY

"The Store That's Always Busy"

A Store for People Who Expect Much In Value and Service

The widespread confidence that is enjoyed by the C. W. Polvogt Co. is founded primarily upon the quality of the merchandise, and secondarily upon our prices—which are always the very lowest. It is our constant aim to give our patrons the very best their money can buy. The best service possible in a modern store makes Polvogt's an Ideal Shopping Place.

SHEER LUNA LAWN.
40 inches wide, in thin, pure white weave; regularly sold at 25c.; Special price, per yard 16½c

PILLOW CASES AT 18c.
We will offer Monday one lot of 45x 36 Pepperell Pillow Cases, at each 18c

HOUSE DRESSES.
A small lot of House Dresses, to close out at, each 50c

WHITE VOILE.
36 inches wide; our regular 39c quality; Special price, per yard . . . 25c

PURE LINEN SHEETING.
Many women prefer Pure Linen Sheeting, because of its good wearing and laundering qualities. This Sheeting is Pure Linen, and regularly sells at $1.00 a yard, and comes 90 inches wide; Special this week at, per yard 85c

BED SPREADS.
For full size beds, in new patterns; Special sale price, each 93c

A SPLENDID DAMASK AT 50c
It's 72 inches wide, of extra heavy weave; it's a Mercerized Damask and is nicely bleached. We offer it at the Special price of, yard . . 50c

BORDERED CURTAIN SCRIMS
Worth 25c.; Now 19c.
This Curtain Scrim is 36 inches wide, and comes in ecru and white. The border is in Bulgarian designs. Regularly sold for 25c.; Special at, a yard 19c

BIG BATH TOWELS.
20x42, large size, regular 25c values in Turkish Towels, that we offer at a Special; each 19c

TABLE COVERS.
30x30 inches and neatly trimmed with Cluny Lace; $4.00 values reduced; for this week, each . . $3.19

HEMMED SHEETS.
These are good Mohawk Sheets. They are free from dressing, and have a 3-inch hem—size 81x90 inches, at 85c

THE C. W. POLVOGT COMPANY

Wilmington's Shopping Center.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Miss Georgia Bizzell, of Kinston, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. D. Bundy.

* * *

Miss Claudie Cheek, of Chapel Hill, is visiting Miss Virginia Hewlett, No. 214 Castle street.

* * *

Mr. Thos. H. Wright is spending his vacation at Lockport, N. Y., with Mr. William R. Kenan.

* * *

Mrs. J. D. McRae, of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting Mrs. J. E. Shannon, No. 312 North Third street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Allen, Jr., of Lakeland, Fla., are visiting Mrs. D. C. Allen, Sr., No. 906 Chesnut street.

* * *

Mrs. M. M. Shepard, of Laurens, S. C., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. J. Reaves, at her home in Edgewood.

* * *

Miss Frances Shannon leaves today for Boca Grande, Fla., to spend her vacation with her brother, Mr. H. M. Shannon.

* * *

Miss Beatrice Cliston is ill at the home of Capt. W. P. Oldham, No. 213 South Second street, friends will regret to learn.

* * *

Miss Carrie Newkirk accompanied by her nephew, Mr. Abram Williams, has gone to Saluda and other points in the western part of the State.

* * *

Miss Ruby Adams, of Winston-Salem, and Miss Floy Lewis, of Chadbourn, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Lewis, No. 517 North Third street.

* * *

Miss Jennie Shaw, of Kinston, daughter of Solicitor Henry E. Shaw, is the charming guest of Miss Eugenia Harriss, No. 503 South Third street.

* * *

Miss Margaret McRae, of Atlanta, Ga., who has been visiting Miss Frances Shannon, at No. 312 North Third street, will return to her home today.

* * *

Mr. Chas. L. Schulken will sing a solo, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory," by Stults, at the 8 o'clock preaching service at the First Baptist church today.

* * *

Mrs. E. M. Gregg and little daughter, Miss Valeria Gregg, have gone to the mountains of North Carolina to spend the rest of the Summer with relatives.

* * *

Friends will be glad to learn that Mrs. J. P. Crelley, who underwent an operation at Harper's Sanitarium a few days ago, was reported last night as improving.

* * *

Mr. George Sligo, a baritone singer from Baltimore, will sing a solo at the morning service today at the First Baptist church. Mrs. Gustav Hagedorn will be the accompanist.

* * *

Among those who left here Friday for the Knights Templar's Convention at Denver, Colo., next week were Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Smallbones, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Wilder.

* * *

W. P. Mangum Turner, Esq., returned to the city yesterday after a stay of two weeks at Healing Springs, Davidson county. Mrs. Turner and children will not return for several weeks yet.

* * *

Mrs. A. G. Smith has returned to her country home near Clarkton after spending several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. McKenzie. She was accompanied by Master J. L. Peck, Jr.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Russell, of Augusta, Ga., who spent some time at Wrightsville Beach, and later visited Mrs. H. F. Wilder and Mrs. J. Hicks Bunting, returned to her home yesterday to the regret of her many friends.

* * *

Her many friends will be glad to learn that Mrs. J. L. Peck, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the James Walker Memorial Hospital, has returned to her home. She is getting along nicely.

* * *

Miss Lydia Post, with her sister, Miss Julia as accompanist, will sing at Fifth Street Methodist church at the 8 o'clock service this evening. The pastor, Rev. G. T. Adams, will preach on "The Changeless Christ."

* * *

Miss Ruby Duncan, the popular stenographer in the office of the County Board of Health, is spending some time very pleasantly at a house party given by her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Thompson, at Richlands.

* * *

Mr. Chas. E. Bethea has returned home after a very pleasant stay of several weeks with her parents at Latta, S. C. She was accompanied by Miss Flay Bethea, who will spend several weeks in Wilmington and at Wrightsville Beach.

* * *

Friday night Mr. E. T. Taylor, president of the Navassa Guano Company, entertained a party of friends from the beach on a boat ride up the Cape Fear river on the tug Navassa. There were about 20 couples in the party and all had a pleasant time.

* * *

Miss Frances Shannon entertained at a watermelon party last Tuesday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Margaret McRae, of Atlanta. Delightful musical selections were rendered and a number of games were indulged in, and later ice cold watermelon was served. The affair proved very enjoyable to all present.

* * *

On account of the inclement weather the moonlight trip on the steamer Wilmington scheduled for last Friday night, under the auspices of the Parish Guild and Girls' Friendly Society of the Church of the Good Shepherd, was postponed until Friday night of this week. Tickets purchased for the previous date will be accepted. There will be music and refreshments and a good time is promised all who patronize the excursion. The fare will be 25 cents and the proceeds will be used for the building fund. The boat leaves at 8 o'clock.

* * *

Southport, N. C., Aug. 9.—Last Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock a quiet but very impressive wedding ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. B. I. Watson, when Miss Ella Drew became the bride of Mr. Alva Burriss, Rev. C. C. Wheeler, of the Baptist church, officiating. The bride and groom left on the steamer Wilmington at noon and will spend their honeymoon in Florida, visiting Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Palm Beach, after which Mr. Burriss will return to his work as captain of one of the dredges near Tellsmere, Fla.

* * *

MRS. CREASY DELIGHTFULLY ENTERTAINED THURSDAY.

Mrs. W. M. Creasy entertained Thursday afternoon in honor of her house guests, Mrs. Bryan Overcarsh, of Charlotte; Mrs. R. T. Stephenson, of Livingston, Ala., and Mrs. J. Will Patterson, of Greensboro. Hearts was the game of the afternoon. The whole lower floor was thrown open to the guests and elaborately decorated in white and pink, the south parlor ceiling being festooned entirely in colors. Potted ferns and palms were scattered through the house, adding the right touch of green. The refreshments consisted of cream in pink and white hearts, cake in the colors. Mints were placed on each table. Punch was served from the dining table, which was elaborately decorated with white and black grapes, surrounded by masses of pink verbena, and vases of pink roses were in every room.

The prize, a growing fern, in a lovely fern dish, was won by Mrs. Cuthbert Martin. The booby, a cute little doll, was given to Miss Rudy, of Pennsylvania. The handsome gowns of the women and the pretty settings of the rooms formed a picture not soon to be forgotten.

At the same time the entertainment was in progress, a picture show theatre party was being given by Miss Helen Dunn Creasy, after which they repaired to Orton ice cream parlors for refreshments. Those in the party were Miss Helen Dunn Creasy, Master Murlin Creasy, Master George Moore, Misses Elizabeth and Evelyn Stephenson, of Livingston, Ala.; Miss Margaret Ray Patterson, of Greensboro; Misses Laura Howell, Edith Creasy, Gertrude Moore and Mary Saunders.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. J. Mell LeMoyne, who has been in Atlanta, Ga., for several months, has returned home.

—Mr. Thomas P. Taylor, of the Freight Claim officeof the Atlantic Coast Line, left yesterday for Black Mountain, N. C., where he will spend his vacation.

—Mr. W. M. Robbins, superintendent of the I. A. C. works at Anderson, S. C., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Robbins, No. 221 North Seventh street.

—Policeman Joe S. Lane was reported yesterday as rapidly recovering from the effects of an injury to his head and neck received at Wrightsville Beach last Wednesday while diving in the surf in front of Lumina.

—Mrs. J. F. Harvey, of Asheville, has been at the Colonial Inn in this city for the past week conducting a training class of Spirella Corsetieres, for the State of North Carolina, of which Mrs. R. A. Montgomery, of this city, is a member.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Announcements of Wilmington Pastors for Today's Services.

St. Paul's Evangelical church—Services at 10:45 A. M. in Lutheran Memorial building, corner Sixth and Princess streets. Sermon by Rev. Charles B. King, of Charlotte, N. C. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

St. James' Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Milton, rector—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. A cordial welcome to all.

St. Matthhew's Evangelical Lutheran church, Rev. G. W. McClanahan, pastor—Morning service at 11 o'clock, subject, "He Hath Done All Things Well." Evening vesper service at 8 o'clock. Young People's service at 7:15 P. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

Brooklyn Baptist church, Rev. J. A. Sullivan, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. C. F. Whitlock will preach at the morning hour. The pastor will preach at night on the topic, "Parental Anxiety". Sunday School at 4:50 P. M., Mr. J. M. Bullard, superintendent. Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies will meet Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Illustrated lecture Wednesday night. A cordial welcome to all services.

Southside Baptist church, Rev. W. G. Hall, pastor—Morning worship at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock at Boys' Brigade armory. Second and Church streets by the pastor. Sunday School at 3 P. M., Mr. L. N. Rouse, superintendent. Missionary Society Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of the pastor. Public cordially invited to all services.

Christian Science Society—Services are held in church edifice, 17th and Market streets at 11 A. M. Lesson sermon, "Spirit." Sunday School at 12:15 P. M. Reading room open daily 3:30 P. M. to 5 P. M. except Sundays and holidays.

Bladen Street Methodist church, Fifth and Bladen streets—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Pentecost". Evening subject, "Mary Anointing Jesus". Prayer meeting at 10 A. M. Sunday School at 3:30 P. M., J. B. Taylor, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend these services. Rev. W. L. Rexford, pastor.

Grace Methodist church, corner Fourth and Grace streets, Rev. J. D. Bundy, pastor—Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M., M. F. Allen, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Epworth League Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The public cordially invited to all these services.

There will be preaching at the Wrightsboro Methodist church this morning at 11 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. George B. Webster.

A protracted meeting will begin Monday morning at the Wrightsboro Baptist church, and will continue through one week. Services every day at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. W. B. Rivenbark, will conduct the services.

First Baptist church, corner Fifth and Market streets, Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster, pastor—Worship at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "The Citizens of the Kingdom." Evening, "Religious and Irreligious Ambition." Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

It Would Seem So.

"What do you consider the most important even in the history of Paris?" asked the obsequious landlord of the American tourist. "Well," replied the tourist, who had grown weary of distributing tips, "so far as financial prosperity is concerned, I should say the discovery of America was the making of this town."

Needed a Compass.

"Muvver, I wish you wouldn't make me any more trousers out of farver's old 'uns!" "Why, what's the matter with 'em?" "Why, they're so big I 'ardly knows wevver I'm goin' to school or comin' 'ome again!"

Special Trip to Fort Caswell

On account of the encampment at Fort Caswell, the steamer Wilmington will make two trips to the fort, today, leaving at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Last boat leaves Fort Caswell at 4:45 P. M. Fare round trip, 50 cents.—Advertisement.

Fireworks Tomorrow Night

at Lumina, 9:00 P. M. Weather permitting.—Advertisement.

Wrightsville Beach

Mr. L. C. Hall, of Fayetteville, is spending the week-end at the Atlantic Cottage. He is a well known traveling man.

The moving picture feature at Lumina continues to attract the crowds. An excellent bill is offered for Monday night's exhibition. The subjects are "The Turning Point,"; "The Empty Studio," and "A Serenade by Proxy."

Among the arrivals at the Hanover Inn yesterday were Mrs. Sarah Clement and Miss Ida Clement, Union, S. C.; Miss Alice H. Flowers and Miss Georgia Andrews, Mt. Olive; Dr. Peter John, Laurinburg; F. P. Wyche, Charlotte.

Yesterday's Charlotte Observer: "Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Peters and little daughter, Miss Virginia, left last night for Wrightsville Beach. Mrs. Peters and daughter will be guests at the Seashore Hotel for 10 days. Mr. Peters will remain for the week-end."

Yesterday afternoon's Fayetteville Observer: "Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Smith and daughters, Misses Eva and Jessie, and little granddaughter, Wilhelmenia Crist, left this afternoon for Wrightsville Beach, where they will be guests at The Seashore for the next two weeks."

Tomorrow night there will be given at Lumina the second of the series of three fireworks displays arranged by the Tidewater Power Company for the entertainment of the hundreds of people who visit the pavilion every night. The exhibitions are of exceptionally high order and greatly please the crowds.

Mrs. I. H. Buchanan and Miss Minnie Godfrey, of Sanford, N. C., accompanied by Master Harvey Reid, aged 13 years, of Victor, Colo., arrived yesterday to spend a few days at the beach. Master Harvey says it is too cold out in Colorado for him and that he likes North Carolina the best. He is a very interesting young fellow and can give a good description of Western life.

Friends here of Mrs. Lucille Armstrong-Williams, of Birmingham, Ala., who was expected with her little daughter, Virginia Stone Williams, to be among the early guests at Wrightsville this Summer, will regret to know that her visit has been so long deferred on account of having been struck by a fast approaching automobile on 20th street, Birmingham's most popular thoroughfare, last Spring, when she was confined to the hospital for some time. Mrs. Williams has frequently been a visitor to the beach, and her friends here will be glad to know she is out and hope for her ultimate recovery and return.

The following musical programme will be given by the orchestra at the Oceanic Hotel today from 12:30 to 2:30 o'clock:

Medley March, "In the Heart of the Kentucky Hills," Gilbert and Muir.

Concert Valse, "Impassioned Dream," Juventino Rosas.

Melodie, "Un Peu d'Amour," Lao Silesu.

Largo from the Opera "Exerxes," Handel.

Intermezzo, "Bird of Paradise,".... Jason V. Matthews.

Cello Solo, selected, Mr. Jose Gasca.

Medley selection, "In the Shadows," Arr. Carl F. Williams.

March, "Under the Double Eagle," J. F. Wagner.

The usual excellent programmes have been arranged for the concerts to be given at Lumina today. The programme for the afternoon concert includes "The Ghost Dance," a descriptive piece; melodies from "The Little Millionaire;" grand selection from "Maritana;" and several other popular selections. On the programme for the night concert are Chamber's fine march "Religioso;" the overture from "Zampa;" "The Magpie and the Parrot;" melodies from "Carmen," and 'Campus Ditties," a selection of popular college songs. The complete programmes for both concerts are published in the advertising columns of today's paper. Besides the concerts at 3:30 and 8:30 P. M. there will also be a concert at Lumina at 11 A. M.

Included in the arrivals at the Oceanic Hotel yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ivey, Atlanta; E. L. Hall, Fayetteville; F. H. Huseman, Washington, D. C.; S. A. Watson, Atlanta; L. G. Green, Misses Elizabeth Green, Mary and Irene Barr and Almetta Leake and W. G. Shannonhouse, Charlotte; L. O. Jennings, Gastonia; J. J. Austin, Charlotte; T. M. Groves, Gastonia; D. J. Hughes, Tabor; Chas. Lentz, Salisbury; M. A. Peacock, Florence, S. C.; Mrs. Fred Crowell, Jr., Atlanta; Hal J. Rollins, New Hill; Miss Mary Judd, Dallas, Texas; N. B. Kendrick and Miss Pearl Kendrick, Cherryville; R. M. Lightfoot, Decatur, Ga.; Mrs. W. H. Robertson, Johnson City, Tenn.; Mrs. H. S. K. Morison, Big Stone Gap, Va.; Mrs. H. G. Morison and Miss Kate Hooper, Johnson City, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Parker and Miss Margaret Barker, Bristol, Tenn.; J. B. Lane, Jr., Charlotte; E. R. Hill, Montgomery, Ala.; C. E. Goodwich, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Annie Turbeville, Florence, S. C.; Frank Chambers, Baltimore, Md.; Barrington Wood, Fairmont; R. W. Watson, Mt. Airy; Lewis W. Walker, Danville, Va.; E. T. Leonard, Baltimore, Md.; J. G. Spitz and S. P. Stringfellow, Atlanta.

Among those registered at the Seashore Hotel yesterday were W. W. Crane, New York city; F. R. Veale and J. E. Rowe, Atlanta; C. B. King, G. W. King and George H. Craig, Charlotte; P. W. Williams, Wallace; Miss Amy E. Joseph, Miss Viola A. Joseph, H. W. Fuller and C. S. Britt, Goldsboro; Edgar T. Hines, McLeansville; A. R. Blue, New York city; Miss Eloise Dick and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Graham, Greensboro; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Smith and Misses Eva and Jessie Smith, Fayetteville; W. L. Groom, Rocky Mount; C. B. Wilson, Richmond, Va.; F. M. Strudwick, Greensboro; J. J. Lawton and Misses Pauline and Ruth Lawton, Hartsville, S. C.; Mrs. A. M. Wilson and Miss Mayme Wilson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. Walker, Mt. Olive; R. C. Postell, Tifton, Ga.; W. D. Joyner, Jr., and family, Rocky Mount; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Baldwin and Miss Irene Lee, Dunn; Frank Sally, Atlanta; T. W. Flowers, Goldsboro; G. W. Flynn, New York city; Ben J. Smith, Charlotte; Misses Emma Hales, Beulah Johnson and Myrtle Johnson and Mrs. E. G. Hales, Rocky Mount; Clifford Walker, Monroe, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Steele, Jr., Eutaw, Ala.; Thos. T. Allison, Charlotte; L. D. McDonald, Atlanta; George Nichols, Nichols, S. C.; E. L. Wooten, Rowland; Mrs. T. L. Manning and Miss Lena Hampton, Dillon, S. C.; McCain, Foy Cunningham and Bright Norwood, Waxhaw; Miss Margaret McGirt, Darlington, S. C.; R. M. Evans and Misses Maggie, Jane, Kate and Effie Evans, Dillon, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Jones, Marion, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Phillips, Suffolk, Va.; Frank Poe, Baltimore, Md.

DROWNING AT THE ROCKS

Mr. J. B. Turbeville, of Wilmington, Drowned at The Rocks Fishing Grounds Yesterday Afternoon—Not Recovered

The third successive drowning of the week in the vicinity of Wilmington occurred yesterday afternoon when Mr. John B. Turbeville, until about two weeks ago a car inspector, of the Atlantic Coast Line, was drowned about 2 P. M. at "The Rocks" fishing grounds, 21 miles south of Wilmington. He was swimming across the bay towards Zeke's Island when he suddenly disappeared beneath the water, and was not seen again by his companions.

He had gone out in the boat with Mr. J. E. Cowan with one end of a seine which was being used for catching fish, leaving behind Mr. Frank Smith with the other end of the seine. When they reached "The Rocks" Mr. Turbeville got out of the boat, and started back to assist Mr. Smith in managing his end of the seine preparatory to making a haul. He started to walk around on the rocks but later decided to swim across as it was nearer.

When he had gone about half the distance Mr. Smith saw him sink and yelled to Mr. Cowan who at that time was some distance away. Mr. Cowan turned but by that time Mr. Turbeville was beneath the water. He did not come up again, and although a thorough search was made for the body it was not found. After working for over an hour Mr. Cowan and Mr. J. P. Howell, another member of the party, started for Carolina Beach, which is seven miles north, reaching there shortly before 7 o'clock.

They left behind Mr. Ernest Gilmore and Mr. Smith who still continued the search for the body but as there was no telephone connection in that vicinity nothing could be heard from them last night. After 'phoning to friends in the city of the sad affair Mr. Cowan left Carolina for Wilmington about 9 o'clock, reaching here shortly after 11 o'clock.

He carried the sad news to his grief-stricken wife who, when she heard the first rumors was prostrated with her deep sorrow. Mr. Cowan stated last night that it was his opinion that Mr. Turbeville was either caught by the strong undertow which sometimes passes through the bay at that point or was caught by sharks or alligators. He stated that while searching for the body they saw quite a number of sharks gathered in one spot.

A gentleman, who is thoroughly familiar with the fishing grounds stated last night that there are many sharks in that vicinity, but he had never heard of a shark catching a man with clothes on. Others who have fished there state that they have seen alligators.

The party consisting of Mr. Turbeville, Mr. J. E. Cowan, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Ernest Gilmore and Mr. J. P. Howell, all of this city, went down to "The Rocks" Wednesday in Mr. Turbeville's gasoline launch, Mr. Cowan stated last night, to spend several days fishing. Yesterday afternoon Mr. James Chadwick and perhaps others went down the river in a gasoline launch to join the party. Whether or not they had reached "The Rocks" last night could not be learned.

A party of men will go down to the fishing grounds this morning to continue the search for the body. In the meantime, Mr. Ernest Gilmore and Mr. Frank Smith are on the scene, but it is not thought that they can find the body with the limited apparatus at their command as the water in the bay is 12 or 15 feet deep.

Mr. Turbeville was about 35 years old and was a well known and highly esteemed citizen. He had lived in Wilmington practically all his life and for the past six or seven years was with the Atlantic Coast Line as car inspector, resigning his position about two weeks ago to engage in light towing on the river with his gasoline launch. He is survived by his wife and three children, who have the tendest sympathy of many friends in this sad hour.

To Identify the Corpse.

In the blanks which life insurance companies provide their medical examiners for use in recording the data of the examination of the applicant for insurance, they provide a space for personal marks which may be used to identify the insured after death. A western company recently received a report from an examining physician with the following in the identification blank: "He has a strong Cornish accent."—Lippincott's.

A Relic of History.

A newly rich woman, who was anxious to make a favorable impression in her neighborhood, decided to show her collection of antiques to the bishop when he called. The time came, and one by one she displayed the whole collection, giving him the history of each piece. "There," she said, pointing impressively to an old yellow teapot, "that teapot was used in the Boston tea party."

Fate of Eight Bridesmaids.

"Three times a bridesmaid never a bride," runs the old matrimonial warning; but seemingly there is danger in being a bridesmaid once, judging from the remarkable confession made by a prominent society woman recently. At her wedding there were eight bridesmaids, all of whom have since married, but not one of whom is now living with her husband.

For the Ironing Board.

Pad the ironing board with a thick quilt or old blanket, then lay the board on the table and cut a piece of heavy muslin so it will fit the board loosely. Seam it up, leaving the slip open at each end. Make two of these slips and change them frequently, says Mother's Magazine. Thus the ironing board is always clean, and the padding will not have to be changed for months.

According to official statistics covering the whole of the German Empire, the employers' organizations now number 132,458 members, covering 4,378,275 workers of both sexes.

READY FOR THE TOURNAMENT

State Firemen's Tournament Will Begin Tuesday—Many Will Arrive Today—City Being Gaily Decorated

Everything is practically in readiness for the State Firemen's Convention and Tournament, which will be held in Wilmington this week, beginning Tuesday and closing Friday. The flags and bunting, denaeyrotvrffe Ho city is being gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and every effort will be made by the local firemen and citizens to give the visitors a royal welcome. The Goldsboro and Tarboro teams arrived yesterday, and others are expected today and tomorrow.

Among the towns which will be represented by teams are Newbern, which will send four companies; Salisbury, which will send two; Spencer, which will also send two; East Spencer, Chapel Hill, Graham, Salem Hose Team, Concord, High Point, which will send two companies each; Kinston, Fayetteville, Sumter, S. C., Rocky Mount, Henderson, Sanford, Morehead City and Tarboro. Charlotte, Raleigh and other towns will send delegates but no teams. In all it is expected that there will be at least 600 in attendance.

The first business session of the convention will be held in the Court House Tuesday morning. The address of welcome for the city will be made by Mayor P. Q. Moore, and for Wrightsville Beach by Woodus Kellum, Esq. These will be responded to by Chief Clark, of the Southern Pines department, second vice president of the association. Capt. J. D. McNeill, of Fayetteville, president of the association, will preside. He arrived here last night.

In the afternoon another business meeting will be held after which the delegates and their friends will be taken to Wrightsville Beach on special cars provided by the Tidewater Power Company. The business meeting Tuesday night will be held at the Oceanic Hotel when the annual election of officers will take place.

One of the big features of the tournament will be the parade which will form at the City Hall on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. The procession will pass up Third street to Red Cross, thence down Red Cross to Front street, thence south to Market street, thence west to Third street and thence north to the City Hall. Every company entering the contests for prizes will be required to take part in the parade. The order will be determined by the order in which the prizes were won last year, the highest prize winners going in the front of the parade. After the parade the firemen will be taken for an automobile ride over Wilmington and its suburbs.

Thursday will be observed as a day of recreation and rest. It is expected that many will go down the Cape Fear to Fort Caswell while others will spend the day in fishing, and other sports. Friday will be a big day when the exhibitions and contests for prizes will be given.

Chief Schnibben, of the Wilmington department, yesterday received a letter from the Southern office of the American La France Fire Engine Co., stating that the company would have one of its modern combination automobile chemical engines and hose wagons here on exhibition. Other firms are expected to send fire apparatus.

Each fire company in the State is entitled to send two delegates who vote in the business meetings. These are exclusive of the companies who will take part in the exhibition drills.

One of the special features of firemen's week in Wilmington will be a special trip of the steamer Wilmington to Southport, Fort Caswell and to sea on Thursday, leaving the city at 9 A. M. Capt. John W. Harper has secured from Col. Bennett, commanding Fort Caswell, permission for the excursionists to land at the post and make an inspection of Uncle Sam's magnificent fortifications at the mouth of the Cape Fear. The fare will be only 50 cents for the round trip and visitors will have the option of stopping at Southport, at Caswell or going to sea. This will prove a most interesting and delightful feature of the week in Wilmington and strangers to the city will find the steamer wharf conveniently located at foot of Princess street, just a block from the junction of the car lines.

WITH THE MOVIES

Ho, for a new week and one of the biggest ever at the handsome, cozy, solid comfort Grand, where the cool breezes have full sway. Tomorrow, inaugurating one of the best bills, from an artistic standpoint, in its history, The Grand will present a rousing fine bill. It will be superb for both drama and comedy, and the music tomorrow, incidental and overtures, will be a most attractive feature. "The Hero Coward," Essanay's gripping story of the police, will be the topliner, and a notable cast will appear, including E. H. Calvert, William Bailey, William Walters and Helen Dunbar.

Tomorrow's bill will also be noteworthy as the twelfth and last of the noted "What Happened to Mary" films will also be offered. It is "Fortune Smiles," and it is a happy, bright climax to the great and popular series.

There is another splendid film on tomorrow that should not be missed. It is "The Hidden Witness," a photoplay of great strength and much novelty. The price of admission is only 5 cents, afternoon or night.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Rev. Chas. B. King, of Charlotte, will conduct services in the Luther Memorial building, corner Sixth and Princess streets, at 10:45 this morning for the member of St. Paul's Lutheran church.

—Mrs. C. M. Butler was the winner of the prize in the guessing contest conducted by Holmes & Atkinson the past week, and was yesterday awarded the prize, a Pandora reception box. The correct number was 192 and Mrs. Butler's was 200.

—Rev. C. F. Whitlock, of Joplin, Mo., formerly of this city, will preach to his former charge at the Brooklyn Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Whitlock was pastor here for many years, and has a host of friends, not only in the church, but throughout the entire city. He will doubtless be greeted by a large congregation this morning.

—Myrtle Page was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging her with running a bawdy house in violation of the common law. She was recognized for her appearance before the Recorder Tuesday. The warrant was issued by Justice Harriss. Nellie Russell was arrested on a similar charge Friday night, warrant issued by Justice Harriss. Her case comes up Tuesday also.

Fireworks Tomorrow Night

at Lumina, 9:00 P. M. Weather permitting.—Advertisement.

SPECIAL TRIP TO FORT CASWELL AND TO SEA. Thursday, August 14, 1913

For the benefit of the firemen attending the tournament the steamer Wilmington will make a special trip to Southport, Fort Caswell and to sea Thursday, August 14th. Permission of Col. Bennett for visitors to land and inspect the fort. Leave Wilmington 9 A. M. Fare round trip 50 cents. J. B. FOX, Agent.

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YOU will find us now in our new home on the second floor of the Atlantic Trust and Banking Co. Building.

'Phone 302

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NOTICE TO
SAW MILLS
COTTON MILLS
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and all machinery owners.

We have it or can make it or repair it. Machinery, Iron, Steel, Copper, Brass, Babbitt, etc. Come to us at once we always remedy the trouble. Business is good with us and it is a pleasure to serve you.

Wilmington Iron Works
"The Iron Men."
Manufacturing Plant: Foot of Orange Street.
Marine Railway: On Eagles Island.
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FARM WAGONS
SPRING WAGONS
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LUMBER WAGONS
ONE-HORSE WAGONS
TWO-HORSE WAGONS
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City Livery Company
Get Our Prices!
112 No. 2nd St.

600 IRON BEDS

600 Springs.
550 Chairs.
2,000 Yards Matting.
150 Rugs.

Automatic and Rival Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, all specially suited in quality and price for the Beach and Sound Trade.

The Wilmington Furniture Co.

Mullets

200 kegs Nice Mullets
500 bags Seed Rye
5000 New Wheat Flour
500 Spirit Casks
2000 rolls Bagging
3000 bundles Ties
9000 bags Salt

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MADE BY H R Southern Map Company WILMINGTON N. C. TRADE MARK
BLUE-PRINTS

Financial and Commercial

SHARP DECLINE IN COTTON

Prices Make New Low Ground for the Movement Because of Prospects for Better Weather in the Southwest.

New York, Aug. 9.—Prospects for better weather in the Southwest caused a sharp decline in the cotton market today with prices selling into new low ground for the movement. Covering caused slight rallies in the late trading, and the closing tone was steady, but last prices were 13 to 20 points net lower.

Local map readers noted the presence of a broadening low barometer over the Southwest, and private predictions of showers based on this development were confirmed by the official forecasts which called for unsettled and showery weather in West Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, with increasing cloudiness for East Texas. Moreover heavy rains were reported in western Louisiana which seemed to be pretty near the drouthy section, the map confirmed yesterday's private reports of rain at Galveston and showers were shown at a couple of points in the Texas panhandle. On the whole, consequently, a more favorable opinion prevailed as to Southwestern prospects, and recent buyers on drouth and deterioration reports were credited with selling actively this morning.

The Liverpool market showed no special feature, but the cables were a shade lower than due if anything, and the local opening was steady at an advance of 5 points on August, but generally 6 to 8 points lower.

There was some buying attributed to trade interests at the start, as well as scattered covering of the shorts yesterday afternoon, but the market quickly weakened and during the middle of the morning sold 13 points net lower on August and from 19 to 22 points below the closing figures of yesterday on new crop positions.

December contracts touched 10.92 or a couple of points under the lower price of last Tuesday, while January broke to 10.91 or even with the low level of last April, and the lowest price reached since that position sold at 11.67 during the middle of June. Realizing by recent sellers was very heavy at the decline, but the market was nervous and unsettled during the entire morning.

Spot cotton, quiet, unchanged. Middling uplands, 12.00; do. gulf, 12.25; no sales.

Cotton futures closed barely steady.

Month:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Aug	11.75	11.37		11.50
Sept		11.23	11.17	11.22
Oct	11.13	11.13	10.96	10.98
Nov				10.94
Dec	11.04	11.07	10.92	10.96
Jan	11.06	10.97	10.81	10.84
Feb	10.95			10.86
Mar	11.04	11.05	10.92	10.94
May	11.05	11.05	10.98	10.99

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

Galveston—Quiet, 11 3-16; net receipts, 661; gross receipts, 661; sales, 1,070; stock, 21,021; coastwise, 1,373.

New Orleans—Quiet, 11¾; net receipts, 334; gross receipts, 344; sales, 12; stock, 19,972; Great Britain, 600; Mexico, 500.

Mobile—Quiet, 11⅝; net receipts, 5; gross receipts, 5; stock, 2,126.

Savannah—Steady, 11⅝; net receipts, 93; gross receipts, 93; sales, 100; stock, 16,913; coastwise, 50.

Charleston—Nominal; stock, 1,843.

Wilmington—Nominal; stock, 9,586.

Norfolk—Steady, 12.00; net receipts, 194; gross receipts, 194; sales, 331; stock, 1,984.

Baltimore—Nominal; stock, 3,478; coastwise, 155.

Philadelphia—Steady, 12.25; net receipts, 1; stock, 833.

Brunswick—Stock, 5,471.

Texas City—Stock, 550.

Jacksonville—Stock, 380.

Total today, at all ports—Net, 1,296; Great Britain, 600; Mexico, 500; stock, 141,925.

Consolidated, at all ports—Net, 1,296; Great Britain, 600; Mexico, 500.

Total since Sept. 1, at all ports—Net, —; Great Britain, 3,480,904; France, 90,456; continent, 3,499,652; Japan, 384,251; Mexico, 17,123.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

Houston—Quiet, 11⅝; net receipts, 2,861; gross receipts, 2,861; shipments, 2,084; sales, 1,905; stock, 27,708.

Augusta—Steady, 12.00; net receipts, 90; gross receipts, 327; shipments, 27; stock, 9,197.

Memphis—Steady, 11⅝; net receipts, 18; gross receipts, 326; shipments, 1,124; sales, 375; stock, 61,181.

St. Louis—Dull, 12.00; gross receipts, 100; shipments, 903; stock, 8,082.

Cincinnati—Net receipts, 175; gross receipts, 175; shipments, 450; sales, 400; stock, 23,198.

Little Rock—Quiet, 11⅝; net receipts, 6; gross receipts, 6; shipments, 2; stock, 10,314.

Greenville—Steady, 12.00.

Total today—Net receipts, 3,149; gross receipts, 3,567; shipments, 4,890; sales, 2,707; stock, 95,280.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Liverpool, August 9.—Spot cotton dull and steady; middling fair 7.06; good middling 6.78; middling 6.46; low middling 6.26; good ordinary 5.74; ordinary 5.40.

Sales 3,000 including 2,400 American and 200 for speculation and export. Receipts 4,000 including 2,600 American.

Futures closed quiet. August 6.19; Sept.-Aug. 6.12; Sept.-Oct. 6.03; Oct.-Nov. 5.99; Nov.-Dec. 5.94; Dec.-Jan. 5.94; Jan.-Feb. 5.95; Feb.-March 5.96 1-2; March and April 5.98; April and May 5.99; May and June 6.00; June and July 6.00; July and August 5.99 1-2.

THE FINANCIAL MARKET

New York, August 9.—Money on call nominal; no loans. Time loans steady; sixty days 3 1-2 to 3 3-4, ninety days 4 1-2, six months 5 3-4 to 6. Prime mercantile paper 6 to 6 1-2 per cent. Sterling exchange easy with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.8315 for sixty day bills and at 4.8660 for demand. Commercial bills 4.83. Bar silver 59. Mexican dollars 47. Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds irregular.

THE DRY GODS MARKET.

New York, Aug. 9.—Cotton goods trading is steady but of light volume for contract delivery. Jobbers had a good week, retailers showing a conservative buying disposition, but being compelled by their light stocks to operate in all departments. Linens are firm. Burlaps are very stiff and jute is quoted at high water mark.

CORN PRICES ARE LOWERED

Profit Taking on An Immense Scale Brought About the Setback—Wheat Finished Down—The Close Nervous

Chicago, August 9.—Profit taking on an immense scale by owners of corn brought about a backset in prices today after an opening bulge due largely to the government report. The market closed nervous at a range 1-2 cent lower to 1-8 cent up, compared with last night. Wheat finished 1-4 to 3-8 down, oats 5-8 to 3-4 to 3-4 and provisions showing a decline of 5 to 30 cents.

Cash grain:

Wheat—No. 2, red, new, 86@86½; No. 3, red, new, 85½@86; No. 1, hard, new, 86¾@87; No. 2, hard, net, 86@87; No. 1, Northern, 91@91½; No. 2, Northern, 90@91; No. 2, Spring, 90@91.

Corn—No. 2, 72¾@73; No. 2, white, 73@73½; No. 2, yellow, 72¾@73½.

Oats—No. 2, white, 42@42½; Standard, new, 41¾@42¼; standard, old, 42@42½.

Wheat—September, 85⅝@85¾; December, 89; May, 94⅝@94⅞.

Corn—September, 72@72¼; December, 66⅝@66⅝ to 66¾; May, 68¼@68⅝.

Oats—September, 41½; December, 43⅛; May, 46⅝.

Pork — September, 20.62½; October, 20.60; January, 19.12½.

Lard — September, 11.15; October, 11.27½; January, 10.72½.

Ribs — September, 11.02½; October, 11.05; January, 10.15.

MARINE.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — Steady, at 34½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Steady, $3.40.

TAR—Firm, at $2.20 per barrel; in casks 10c. per gallon.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Firm, $2.00 per barrel for hard; $2.75 per barrel for dip, and $2.75 per barrel for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 39¾; rosin, $0.20; tar, $2.10; crude turpentine, firm, at $3.25@$4.50 to $4.50.

Receipts.

Spirits Turpentine	37
Rosin	197
Tar	8
Crude Turpentine	9

Receipts same day last year: Spirits turpentine, 90 casks; rosin, 436 barrels; tar, 4 barrels; crude turpentine, — barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—Spot cotton, nominal.

Receipts, —. Same time last year, —.

Total receipts, since September 1, 342,725 bales.

Total receipts, same time last year, 508,505 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, July 26.)

CORN—1.65 to 1.72½ per sack.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, new crop, 50c to 75c per bu. Sweet potatoes yams, .75 to .90.

PEAS—Dull. White, $2.00@$2.25 to $2.40; cow peas, $1.50 to $1.75 per bu.

BEEF—Native, dressed, 8c.

PORK—9 to 11c.

WOOL—Burry, 11c to 15c. per lb.; free of burs, 15c. per lb.

HIDES—Green, 10c. per lb.; dry, 17c. per lb.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON—Hams, 20 to 21c. per lb.; sides and shoulders, 15c. per lb.

BEESWAX—Firm, 27@28c. per lb.

TALLOW—Firm, 4½@5c. per lb.

POULTRY — Chickens, good demand. Grown, 45@50c.; Spring chickens, 12½@35c. per head.

EGGS—Dull, 18@19c.

SHEEP—Old sheep, 75c to $2.50 per head. Lambs, $1.00 to $3.00 per head.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 9.

Atlantic Coast Line—8 barrels tar; 9 barrels crude turpentine.

Str. Whitlock—8 casks spirits turpentine; 50 barrels rosin.

Str. City of Fayetteville—6 casks spirits turpentine; 9 barrels rosin.

Str. June—23 casks spirits turpentine; 128 barrels rosin.

Total—37 casks spirits turpentine; 187 barrels rosin; 8 barrels tar; 9 barrels crude turpentine

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 2.

Market—Firm.

North Carolinas—Farmers' stock prime hand-picked, 75c.; machine-picked, 70c.

Spanish—Prime hand-picked, $1.50; machine-picked, $1.40.

Virginias—Prime hand-picked, 80c.; machine-picked, 80c.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, McCabe & Co.)

Petersburg, Va., July 25th. — Spanish—Farmers' Spanish, $1.65 per bushel; No. 1, Shelled Spanish, 10c. per lb.; No. 2, Shelled Spanish, 7½c. per lb.

Virginias—Farmers' stock, Jumbo, 4c. per lb.; Fancy Hand-Picked, 3¾c. to 4c. per lb.; Extra Prime, 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb.; Prime, 3½c. per lb.; Machine Picked, 3½c. to 3½c. per lb.; Shelling Stock, 3c. per lb.

YADKIN VALLEY BANK

Small Concern in Mountain County is Closed by State Examiner

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., August 9.—Bank Examiner S. A. Hubbard reported this evening to the Corporation Commission the closing of the Yadkin Valley Bank, of East Bend, Yadkin county, on account of a shortage of $6,000 or $8,000 by Cashier J. Lee Norman, who has been placed in custody although at home sick. Mr. Hubbard called on the bank July 29th just before time for the bank to close and was prevented from making his examination by Cashier Norman being sick at home next day, being suddenly taken ill that morning so that his physician reported that he could not be out for several days. There was no one else to open the bank and it remained closed pending the recovery of the cashier with the general consent of patrons without any suspicion of anything wrong. Mr. Hubbard returned to East Berd August 7th and has been making the examination since with the result that he reported to the commission this evening that he has caused the arrest of Cashier Norman with an officer to watch over him sick a-bed at home and that he would be in Raleigh Monday, to make detailed report of the condition of the bank. The President of the bank is John A. Martin. The capital is $5,000 and resources $30,000, according to the last report, with $25,000 deposits.

Special Trip to Fort Caswell

On account of the encampment at Fort Caswell, the steamer Wilmington will make two trips to the fort, today, leaving at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Last boat leaves Fort Caswell at 4:45 P. M. Fare round trip, 50 cents.—Advertisement.

Glasses fitted by us will help your eyes. Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple. Eyes tested free. —Advertisement.

Fireworks Tomorrow Night

at Lumina, 9:00 P. M. Weather permitting.—Advertisement.

STOCK MOVEMENT SLUGGISH

Two Hour Session in the Market Devoid of Developments—Continued Irregularity in Various Lines of Business.

New York, Aug. 9.—The two hour session of the stock market today was devoid of developments. Reports from trade authorities indicated continued irregularity in various lines of business. A few noteworthy railroad returns were submitted, especially that of the Erie for the fiscal year, its net income increasing by over $4,000,000 with a surplus gain of $3,900,000.

Wabash reported an increase for the year of $1,850,000.

From the sluggish movement of leading stocks, mainly downwards, it was inferred that consideration of yesterday's crop report, with its brilliant promise for wheat, did not allay alarm for other staples. Harriman shares were under steady pressure. Likewise Reading and Smelting, while specialties like International Paper preferred, Virginia Carolina preferred, Mexican petroleum and American Express fell 1 to 2 points.

Unfilled tonnage figures for July as submitted by the United States Steel Corporation after the close of the market showed a decrease of practically 408,000 tons and marked the seventh successive monthly reduction this year. The volume of business reported today—5,399,356 tons—is over half a million tons less than that of a year ago.

The bank statement threw little light on the week's monetary operations, actual loans increasing $6,520,000 while the cash gain of $1,157,000 was below most estimates.

Bonds were irregular. Government issues advanced from 1-4 to 1 per cent on call on the week. Total sales par value were $532,000. Total sales were 83,200 shares, including C. & O. 300; L. & N. 200; N. & W. 200; Southern Railway 500; Tennessee Copper 700; V. C. C. 300.

CLOSING STOCK LIST.

Amalgamated Copper	71¼
American Agricultural	46
American Beet Sugar	26¾
American Can	33½
American Can, pfd	92⅝
American Car and Foundry	45½
American Cotton Oil	43⅝
American Ice Securities	22½
American Linseed	9
American Locomotive	32½
American Smelting and Ref	64½
Amer. Smelting and Ref., pfd	101¼
American Sugar Refining	110
American Tel and Tel	129
American Tobacco	228
Anaconda Mining Co	36¼
Atchison	96½
Atchison, pfd	97¼
Atlantic Coast Line	121
Baltimore and Ohio	96¼
Bethlehem Steel	34½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	88⅛
Canadian Pacific	215⅝
Central Leather	23½
Chesapeake and Ohio	55½
Chicago Great Western	13
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	108¼
Chicago and North Western	129
Colorado Fuel and Iron	31
Consolidated Gas	133⅜
Corn Products	10¼
Delaware and Hudson	156½
Denver and Rio Grande	20½
Denver and Rio Grande, pfd	52
Distillers' Securities	13
Erie	28
Erie, 1st pfd	46½
Erie, 2nd pfd	36
General Electric	140⅝
Great Northern, pfd	128
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	35
Illinois Central	107
Interborough-Met	16¼
Interborough-Met., pfd	60½
Inter-Harvester	107½
Inter-Marine, pfd	15⅝
International Paper	9⅝
International Pump	7
Kansas City Southern	26⅜
Laclede Gas	94
Lehigh Valley	149⅜
Louisville and Nashville	133½
Minn., St. P. and Sault Ste Marie	127
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	23¼
Missouri Pacific	32
National Biscuit	117½
National Lead	47
Nat. Rys. of Mexico, 2nd pfd	11⅜
New York Central	98½
New York, Ont. and Western	36¼
Norfolk and Western	105¼
Pacific Mail	21
Pennsylvania	113
People's Gas	113⅜
Pittsburg, C. C. and St. Louis	89⅞
Pittsburg Coal	19
Pressed Steel Car	24⅜
Pullman Palace Car	152⅝
Reading	158⅝
Republic Iron and Steel	24
Republic Iron and Steel, pfd	87
Rock Island Co	17⅜
Rock Island Co., pfd	29⅜
St. Louis and San Fran., 2nd pfd	6½
Seaboard Air Line	19⅛
Seaboard Air Line, pfd	44
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron	27½
Southern Pacific	92½
Southern Railway	25
Southern Railway, pfd	78
Tennessee Copper	30⅞
Texas and Pacific	15⅝
Union Pacific	151⅞
Union Pacific, pfd	83½
United States Realty	60
United States Rubber	60
United States Steel	61⅝
United States Steel, pfd	108¼
Utah Copper	50
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	26
Wabash	3⅞
Wabash, pfd	12½
Western Maryland	41
Western Union	67
Westinghouse Electric	63½
Wheeling and Lake Erie	5½

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Aug. 9.—Flour quiet.

Wheat—Easy; No. 2 red 93; No. 1 Northern Duluth 97.

Corn—Steady; export 80.

Hides and Leather—Firm.

Petroleum, Wool and Turpentine—Steady.

Rosin—Quiet.

Rice—Firm.

Molasses—Dull.

Sugar—Raw firm; Refined steady.

Butter and Cheese—Steady, unchanged.

Coffee—Spot steady; No. 7 Rio 9 1-8; No. 4 Santos 11 7-8. Mild—Dull; Cordova 13 to 16 1-2.

Potatoes, Peanuts, Cabbage and Freights—Quiet, unchanged.

Cotton Seed Oil—Market was slightly lower owing to the decline in lard and cotton, but offerings were very light on the decline and the undertone was steady, closing 1 to 10 points net lower. Prime crude nominal; prime Summer yellow 9.00; August 9.02; September 9.00; October 7.98; November 6.99; December 6.76; January 6.76; February 6.70; March 6.73; prime Winter yellow and Summer white 9.20.

CONDITION OF BANKS

New York, August 9.—Statement of actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $25,683,650 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of $524,450 from last week.

Fireworks Tomorrow Night

at Lumina, 9:00 P. M. Weather permitting.—Advertisement.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

August 10, 1913.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M., yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 77 degrees; at 8 P. M., 81 degrees; maximum, 88 degrees; minimum, 72 degrees; mean, 80 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month to date, 1.72.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 8.7 feet.

Weather Prediction.

For North Carolina—Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

The Port Calendar—Aug. 10.

Sun rises	5:30 A. M.
Sun sets	7:05 P. M.
Day's length	13 hrs. 44 min.

Tides.	High water. A.M.	High water. P.M.	Low water. A.M.	Low water. P.M.
Wilmington	4:17	5:03	11:27	12:00
Southport	11:58	2:43	8:19	9:21
Masonboro Inlet	1:57	2:32	7:59	9:01

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

August 9, 1913.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Temperature: Lowest last night.	Precipitation, 8 P. M.
Abilene	pt cldy	100	74	.0
Asheville	cloudy	86	64	.02
Augusta	pt cldy	92	70	.0
Birmingham	pt cldy	88	70	.18
Boston	clear	84	64	.0
Charleston	pt cldy	88	78	.0
Charlotte	pt cldy	90	72	.0
Chicago	pt cldy	98	80	.0
Galveston	pt cldy	88	78	.0
Jacksonville	pt cldy	90	74	.0
Memphis	cloudy	86	74	.26
Mobile	cloudy	86	76	.0
Montgomery	clear	92	70	.0
New Orleans	pt cldy	90	74	.0
New York	pt cldy	82	68	.0
Oklahoma	clear	100	76	.0
Palestine	clear	92	76	.0
Pittsburg	clear	92	74	.0
Raleigh	cloudy	90	70	.0
Savannah	cloudy	92	74	.40
Shreveport	cloudy	80	74	.78
St. Louis	clear	94	78	.0
Washington	cloudy	90	72	.0

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW

Prices Have Persisted in the Face of Unfavorable Factors

New York, August 9.—The notable feature of the week's stock market has been the manner in which the advance in prices persisted in the face of unfavorable factors. Uncovered bears found that no important selling was induced. Speculative sentiment held the balance of influence to be in favor of values.

The most serious matter was the damage to the corn crop. Even the government Friday was held not to cover the full amount of harm from the drouth. The indifference shown was due partly to knowledge of the large reserves of corn from last year's crop. This did not prevent a rise in corn to the season's highest thus affording another offset to the farmers' loss from decreased yield. Corn sold higher than wheat in many portions of the belt. Still more effective is the offset of the abundant wheat yield. Enormous marketing of grain bore further testimony to confidence in the supplies. This was a potent factor also in building up railroad traffic (which made July gross earnings a record on Western railroads), liquidating grain bills by the banks and sustaining the volue of export trade.

Industrial news was interpreted in the same optimistic spirit. Against a drop in July pig iron production was set the development of new buying and firmer prices. Concessions from scheduled rates are relied on to bring new orders, thus promising to correct the loss shown in United States Steel's unfilled orders. The higher prices of copper fortified the speculation against the fear of a large addition to stocks of refined copper for the precedinf month.

Money conditions became easier everywhere. The Balkan peace treaty was taken as the main incentive for this. It is expected to set a definite end to a stupendous rate of destruction of capital and will set the forces of repair at work. The London money market is receiving timely assistance by receipt of gold from South America. The determination of the secretary of the treasury to deposit surplus funds in Southern and Western banks brings increased offers to lend in the money market. Demand for mercantile paper is notably increased, owing to the decision to accept it as collateral security for government depotis.

TRAGEDY AT SPENCER.

Wife Shoots and Kills Husband in Self-Defense.

Spencer, N. C., Aug. 9.—Henry Clay Grubb, a wealthy business man, was shot and killed at his home here early today by his wife, Mrs. Emma Grubb, who was late exonerated by a coroner's jury. Mrs. Grubb, who is in a critical condition from knife wounds about the breast and shoulders, declared that she shot in self defense.

The killing occurred soon after Grubb arrived at his home from a neighboring town. According to the statement of Mrs. Grubb, he attacked her with a knife, and she seized a revolver from a table nearby and fired three times. All three shots took effect. Grubb dying an hour later. A verdict of self defense was returned by the coroner's jury.

Moving Pictures at Lumina.

Programme for tomorrow night includes "The Turning Point," "The Empty Studio" and "A Serenade by Proxy." (advertisement.)

J. B. McCabe, Manager. Local and Long Distance 'Phone 502.

Carolina Audit & Adjustment Company,

Licensed Accountants and Auditors, Room 405 Southern Bldg. Wilmington, N. C.

Audits and Accounting Systems

$12.50

Atlantic City, New Jersey

The Atlantic Coast Line have announced the very low round-trip rate of $12.50 from Wilmington to America's premier Summer resort—Atlantic City—and correspondingly low rates from many other points in North Carolina. Tickets will be on sale for all trains Tuesday, August 12th, and will be limited to return until August 26, thereby giving about two weeks at the great resort.

No stop-overs will be allowed on the going trip, but on the return trip they will be allowed within the final limit at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, by depositing tickets with ticket agents.

For further information, reservations, etc., phone 160, or address T. C. White, General Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

jly23 to aug1

VISIT THE

Grand Theatre

5 Cents

DAY OR NIGHT

THE GRAND WILL PRESENT A ROUSING FINE BILL TOMORROW.

THE TWELFTH AND LAST OF THE NOTED "WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY." IT IS:

1—"WHEN FORTUNE SMILES."

2—"THE HERO-COWARD."

3—"THE HIDDEN WITNESS."

"The Forbidden Way," a Thrilling Drama of the Underworld, Special Release in Two Reels. "Diverging Paths."

BIJOU

MONDAY.

ASHEVILLE

And Western North Carolina Resorts

Easily reached through Convenient Schedules, as follows:

Lv. Wilmington	3:15pm	5:35am
Ar. Columbia	11:10pm	12:50pm
Lv. Columbia	11:50pm	1:00pm
Ar. Saluda	5:20am	6:00pm
Ar. Hendersonville	5:50am	6:30pm
Ar. Asheville	7:00am	7:30pm
Ar. Waynesville	10:00am	9:20pm

Summer Excursion Tickets on sale Daily. Reservations made for Pullman accommodations.

'Phone: 160.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

(Standard Railroad of the South.)

W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr.

E. C. COHEN, Traveling Pass Agt.

T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

jy 8-tf

BANKRUPT SALE.

Public Sale of Valuable Timber Lands.

The undersigned Trustee in Bankruptcy of LUDWIG KEPINSKI, Bankrupt, pursuant to an order of Wm. R. Blair, Referee in Bankruptcy in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will expose to sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the City of Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1913, at 12:00 O'CLOCK, NOON,

all the following described property, viz.:

Two Tracts of Land, with the timber thereon, situate in Cape Fear Township, New Hanover County, North Carolina, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

First Tract—Beginning at a pine, A. B. Jones' Northeast Corner; thence with said A. B. Jones' line South 80, West 60 poles to a stake in the edge of Prince George Creek; thence South 10 East 100 poles to a stake on the South side of Prince George Creek, another of A. B. Jones' lines; thence with said Jones' line North 80 East 60 poles to a stake, said Jones' corner; thence with another of said Jones' line North 10, West 60 poles, to the beginning, containing 37½ acres, more or less.

Second Tract—Adjoining the lands of Forest Padrick and William Padrick and others, being Lot No. 2, in the division of the lands of the late Isaiah Hines' estate, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a long straw pine Southeast of the dwelling house, the beginning corner of the dower running thence with the dower line South 9, West 26 poles, to a stake, the dower corner; thence same course South 9, West 158 poles to a stake on the South side of the edge of Prince George Creek Swamp; thence North 83, West 79 poles, to a stake on the North edge of said Swamp; thence Northerly 40 poles, to a lightwood stump; thence South 82½, West 64½ poles, to a stake, the Southeast corner of Lot No. 1, in Prince George Creek Swamp; thence North 2½, East 222 poles, to a stake, the Northeast corner of Lot No. 1; thence North 84½, East 87 poles, to a gum; thence South 43, East 124 poles, to the beginning, containing 245 acres, 3 roods, 27 poles, more or less.

These Tracts will be offered separately, and as a whole.

Terms of Sale—One-third of bid in cash, at time of sale, balance upon confirmation of sale by the Court and delivery of Deed.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Trustee of Ludwik Kepinski, Bankrupt.

Kenan & Stacey,

317 Southern Building,

Wilmington, N. C.

Morris, Walker & Allen,

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Counsel for the Trustee.

au9-jaw4w

CHICHESTER S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.

Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter s Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Mullets

We have arrangements so that we can ship North Carolina Large Mullets direct to you from the Seashore.

Let us have your orders in Any Quantity desired.

R. A. Wright Co.

Lumina Concerts

Jno. F. Kneisel, Director.

PROGRAMME

For Today

AFTERNOON—3:30 O'CLOCK

1. March—"Mobilization" .. .. .E. Mutchler
2. Waltzes—"The Firefly" .. .. .Rudolph Friml
3. Descriptive—"The Ghost Dance" .. .. .Cora Salisbury
4. Selection—"The Little Millionaire" .. .. .Geo. M. Cohen

INTERMISSION

5. March—"Thurston" .. .. .A. J. Stastny
6. Grand Selection—"Maritana" .. .. .Wallace
7. Mazurka Russe—"La Czarine" .. .. .Louis Ganne
8. Finale—"American Republic" .. .. .Theile

NIGHT, 8:30 O'CLOCK

1. March—"The National Spirit" .. .. .Frederick W. Hager
2. Concert Waltz—"Summer Evening" .. .. .Waldteufel
3. Comic Opera Selection—"The Lady of the Slipper" .. ..

WILSON OUTLINES MEXICAN POLICY

(Concluded from Page One.)

by twelve other members of the committee and Secretary Bryan. Five members of the committee were not present. Senator Root is in Europe and Senators Lodge, Hitchcock, McCumber and Clarke, of Arkansas, were out of town.

Last Night's Conference

Two hours of conference tonight between President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and the Senate Foreign Relations committee developed no opposition from Republicans or Democrats to the President's attitude in th Mexican situation.

It became known that the President's plan is to have John Lind, his special envoy now waiting at Vera Cruz, present nothing to the Huerta government until he has fully acquainted himself with the situation.

Reply to Bryan's Note.

Mexico City, Aug. 9.—Replying to the second note forwarded by Secretary of State Bryan to the Mexican Government, Manuel Garza Adalpe, the Mexican foreign minister today prepared a statement which says:

"Answering your telegram to President Huerta the rumors it mentioned are absolutely without foundation. Mr. Lind, like any foreigner, may pass through the country freely without being subject to any molestation.

"American citizens, like other foreigners have enjoyed and will continue to enjoy the most complete guarantees on the part of the Mexican government and people. All are under the plain of our laws, and the case of Mr. Lind will not modify our intentions and precedents.

"Furthermore, there should exist neither fear nor anxiety respecting the security of foreigners for which there likewise is no foundation.

"Respecting mediation, of which mention has been made, the government of Mexico already has made its declarations."

Courteous Treatment Assured.

Courteous treatment of ex-Governor Lind, counsellor of the United States embassy here and personal representative of President Wilson, by Mexicans is assured by the Mexican foreign office in a message forwarded to Washington today.

While assuring the safety and freedom from annoyance of President Wilson's representative the Mexican government stands firm on the non-acceptance of mediation, declaring on that point "that it already has made its declarations." It is regarded as a foregone conclusion in political circles, therefore, that the mission is bound to fail unless the suggestions made by Mr. Lind take some other form.

Neither Americans or Mexicans here are able to imagine a plan which could be acceptable to the Mexican government which contemplates mediation in any form by the United States.

The reply of Manuel Garza Adalpe, acting foreign minister, to Secretary Bryan's second note recommending moderation on the part of the Mexican officials and requesting that judgment be withheld respecting Mr. Lind's mission, has cleared the atmosphere of apprehension regarding his reception at the capital.

The United States embassy has withheld all information respecting his movements, and it is not known tonight by what route he will come to the capital or the time of his arrival.

Preparations for tomorrow's pro-Huerta demonstration are being continued, but there is little fear that it will take on an anti-American complexion.

Captain Oliver Puzzled.

Vera Cruz, Aug. 9.—Capt. Oliver, of the battleship New Hampshire, was puzzled as to what military honors Mr. Lind was entitled, but finally accorded him the simple side honors of an ex-Governor.

Battle Near Progresso.

Mexico City, Aug. 9.—Wilbur T. Gracy, United States consul at Progresso, in the State of Yucatan, has requested that the United States gunboat Wheeling, which is patrolling the lower gulf coast, be sent to Progresso where Americans are said to be in danger. A battle in which 900 rebels are reported to have been engaged, has occurred near the city, though the result is not yet known here.

Unfounded Rumors.

Washington, Aug. 9.—It developed tonight that when Secretary Bryan telegraphed Charge O'Shaughnessy yesterday in reply to Minister Adalpe's official message, which said Mr. Lind's mission was an unwelcome one, he made pointed inquiry regarding the personal safety of Mr. Lind in Mexico.

Minister Adalpe's statement tonight given out in Mexico City, stating that rumors suggesting danger to Lind were entirely without foundation and that the envoy might pass through the country freely "without being subject to molestation," developed that the administration here had taken official notice of the question of Mr. Lind's personal safety, though that was not made public in Washington.

Senate Discussion.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Another threatened consideration of the Mexican situation in the Senate was stopped by emphatic disapproval from Republicans and Democrats who joined in declaring that the Senate shou'd not by discussion lend weight to any efforts to intensify feeling in Mexico.

After Senator Smith, of Michigan, had opened the subject by declaring that the Constitutionalist junta here had the ear of the State Department and was influential in bringing about the resignation of Ambassador Wilson, Senator Williams, of Mississippi replied with the charge that there was an "organized and syndicated effort" to bring about war with Mexico. He declared "there was money behind it and not all Mexican money."

"Senators must hold themselves in check," said Senator Williams. "As we read many of the metropolitan papers, there is a sameness of statement, expression, and opinion in them that shows a syndicated money effort behind it.

"It is time we should pause. I don't feel even brave when talking about war with Mexico, a country disrupted, broken and torn with dissension. This question is too important to be discussed here for any personal advantage; for any small advantage to any persons."

Senator Smith, after announcing he would make to the Senate Monday a report from the special committee, which worked along the Mexican border last year, yielded to expressions of disapproval and agreed to submit the report first to the Foreign Relations committee.

Senators Crawford and Kenyon joined Democrats in declaring the Senate should not by its discussion lend weight to the efforts to intensify the Mexican feeling.

Senator Crawford expressed the highest confidence in President Wilson and the State Department, saying that they were entitled to the Senate's united, sympathetic, loyal and complete support.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Restrictive Sections Endorsed by Chairman Owen.

Washington, August 9.—Amendments to the restrictive sections of the administration currency bill, which many bankers say are vital to the continuance of the present credit conditions under the proposed new currency system, have been tentatively endorsed by Chairman Owen, of the Senate Banking committee, and may be incorporated in the bill before it passes either House.

Bankers who conferred yesterday with Secretary McAdoo about government deposits in Western banks, took opportunity to impress upon the Secretary and Chairman Owen the demand of the banking interests for a modification of the reserve restrictions of the bill. Senator Owen said today he was inclined to favor amendments suggested by the bankers, reducing somewhat the reserve which banks would be required to keep. Some bankers at the conference declared 600,000,000 in loans would have to be called by big banks, if reserve deposits of outside banks they now hold were withdrawn.

The proposal of the bankers is to reduce from 15 per cent. to 12 per cent. the reserves required of country banks, and reduced from 20 per cent. to 18 per cent. the reserves required of banks in reserve cities.

Senator Owen declared today that a second proposal by the bankers to give the proposed advisory board sole power of initiative in the new Federal system would not be considered. He insisted it would take control of the system out of the hands of the government.

CHARGES AGAINST SULZER

No Statement Concerning the Revelations Made by Committee

Albany, N. Y., August 9.—No statement was forthcoming from Governor Sulzer today concerning the revelations made by the Frawley legislative committee.

Although the Governor has given no intimation as to when he may issue a statement in explanation of his campaign contributions and sock transactions, his friends predict he will be heard from next week.

The Legislature will meet Monday night and all members have been notified to be present. Lewis A. Straecky, former confidential secretary to the Governor, who refused to testify concerning campaign contributions of the executive, may be summoned before the bar of the House to explain his position. Senator Ecky has told his friends he will go to jail rather than divulge information concerning the executive.

The Frawley committee is expected to meet prior to the legislative session Monday and may decide to present a report which will set in motion the machinery for the impeachment of the Governor. If such action is taken the matter will be presented to the assembly, the body which formulates the impeachment.

NAVAL PLANS.

Atlantic Fleet to Leave Hampton Roads for European Cruise.

Washington, August 9.—The navy's present plans are for the Atlantic fleet to leave Hampton Roads for its European cruise early in October, immediately after fall target practice. The ships will sail for the Mediterranean sea. Secretary Daniels will discuss the voyage next week with Rear Admiral Badger, commander in chief.

Refuses to Build a Chaos.

When we try to imagine a chaos we fail. Let it be as formless as we please, our creation will stand on its base; its left will balance its right; it will float like a ship, drift as a cloud, or swirl as desert sands. In its very fiber the mind is an order and refuses to build a chaos.

Her Reward.

Goodfellow (with newspaper) — "Here's an old bachelor in Ohio died and left all his money to the woman who rejected him." Cynicus—"And yet they say there is no gratitude in the world."

Take All the Cream.

Educated folk keep to one another's company too much leaving other people much like milk skimmed of its cream.

Electric ovens are coming into use in the city bakeshops.

¶ Railroad engineer, 8 years at the throttle, had invested his savings in a *printing business.*

¶ Business, ill-managed was on the verge of ruin. The engineer left his engine one day and stepped in as superintendent. Never had seen the inside of a printing plant.

¶ Today it is one of the most successful catalog houses in his section, and he's rich.

¶ He was a born executive, not an engine driver, and he found himself.

¶ A want ad will also find *your* place, old fellow.

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED

Party in Boat Bound for a Dance Meet With Fatal Accident

East Freetown, Mass., August 9.—Six women and a man were drowned, and three other persons were saved when a motor boat sank in Long Pond tonight. The party was bound for a dance at Lakeside Park. Soon after leaving shore the boat sprang a leak. Some reports that the bottom dropped out and the darkness added to the difficulties. When other boats arrived on the scene none of the bodies could be found.

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—There was no session today in the trial of Maury I. Diggs, alleged violator of the Federal white slave law, the United States court taking its regular Saturday recess.

Steadfastness Key to Success.

Many a man fails in life not because he lacks ability or enthusiasm, or a general desire to get on in the world, but because he lacks steadfastness of purpose.

Fireworks Tomorrow Night

at Lumina, 9:00 P. M. Weather permitting.—Advertisement.

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words, more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amounts being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge, a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city for advertisements in this department upon request by 'Phone to No. 51. A Messenger will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, but a small charge for strictly Messenger Service; calls will be made, or telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams; bills rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union." But for advertisements, always call the Star Office, No. 51. Copy for Business Locals cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request Messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms, in private family, for couple with small child, for light housekeeping, near A. C. L. If boarding house, save stamps. First floor preferred. Address "Portina," care Star. au10-1t*

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!—Virginia bred saddle and driving horse for sale. For particulars, apply to Dr. H. G. Dickie, Town Creek, N. C. 'Phone 4513. au10-6t*

FOUND—A watch on Wrightsville Beach car. Call at I. Shrier's store, corner Front and Princess, identify, and pay for this advertisement. au10-1t*

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for rent. Centrally located. Young men preferred. "B," care Star. au10-1t*

ACT NOW—Clip this and send it to one of our schools, and we will try to help you make a success of your lives. Clip This—a position for you. To any one presenting this ad. not later than Aug. 16th, we will give them a $10.00 discount on a single course, or $20.00 discount on a combined course. Big demand for our Graduates. We do not know of a single one out of a position. Let us prepare you for a good position as book-keeper, stenographer, private secretary, or Telegraph Operator. We can start you on the road to success. Don't put it off. Clip this ad. today. Southern Shorthand and Business University, E. C. Bowersock, President; I. O. O. F. Building, 3rd and Princess sts., Wilmington, N. C. au10,11*

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT — We have a very desirable room in the Grand building; neatly furnished, and with all modern conveniences, for rent at a very reasonable rate. D. R. Foster & Co. are the Agents. au10-3t

JUST BETWEEN Carolina Heights and Winoca Terrace we have for sale three large and well located lots, which we are offering to those interested in an ideal home site or gilt-edge investment on terms that have never been equaled for property of this class. We say nothing of Carolina Heights and the beautiful homes situated there, nor do we comment on the certainty of the most fashionable residential section of Wilmington—Winoca Terrace. We ask that you either 'phone or call at our office for information regarding this property, which we are guaranteeing to be the highest class property ever offered in the City of Wilmington at such extremely low prices and advantageous terms. For a small amount down and a very reasonable monthly installment, one of these lots can be yours, without interest or taxes, until the full amount has been paid. Talk to the men who have helped you in the past to own the home, and who are looking to your interest in the future. D. R. Foster & Co., 112 Princess st.; 'phone 1220; four automobiles at your service. au10-3t

ELK HEAD — Fifty-four inch spread; largest or near largest in North America. Will sell. Impossible to set value. Make offer. Bellamy Princess Street Grocery. au10-1t*

AGENTS WANTED—Earn $15 daily calling on automobile owners. New proposition just out. Send for free particulars. Carolina Specialty Company, Landis, N. C. au10-1t*

FOR SALE—286 feet front, 855 feet deep, 15 minutes walk from car line; Market street road, adjoining Capt. Williams on West. Geo. H. Ward, 808 N. Fifth street; 'Phone 1503-J. au10-1t*

WANTED—Two first-class linotype operators, two make-up men and two ad. men. Good pay; steady work. Open shop. Give past record and references. Address "Exchange," care Star. au10-1t

FOR RENT—Best built and most conveniently arranged apartment on Dock street will be ready soon. Must be seen to be appreciated. For particulars, apply C. P. B. Mahler, 23 S. Second street. au10-1t*

FOR RENT—From Sept. 1st, the desirable corner Fourth and Red Cross street; also one large residence, twenty rooms; centrally located. For particulars, see C. P. B. Mahler, 23 S. Second street. au10-1t*

TO RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, steel screened; electric lights; use of 'phone; 1776; 209 South Second street. au10-1t*

TWELVE TO SIXTEEN thousand feet 10-inch box boards, worked ship-lapped, 9¼ inch face by 13-16, 10 to 16 feet long; air dried, six months; bright and well manufactured; $16.00, f.o.b. cars, Wilmington. Magnolia Mfg. Co., Magnolia, N. C. au10-1t*

WANTED—Quick buyer for 10 shares American National Bank stock. Address "Cash," care Star. au10-1t*

WANTED — Four unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. P. O. Box 402, City. au10-1t*

FOR RENT—Part of dwelling on desirable street; large, attractive rooms; private bath, gas and electricity. Address "Home," care Star. au10-2t*

SITUATION WANTED—New York stenographer; rapid, accurate, reliable in every way. Five years' experience. Address "Box 630," care Star. au10-2t*

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER wanted in lawyer's office. Hours, from 9:30 to 1. Address P. O. Box 380; 'phone 1172-J. au10-1t*

FOR RENT—Six room flat, 214 Market street, $10 per month. Apply C. D. Gilbert; 'Phone 772. au10-tf

WANTED — Sept. 1st, three furnished rooms for light housekeeping, by small family, city or suburbs. Address "P. F. R.," care Star. au10-1t*

FOR RENT — Furnished house North Third street, desirably located and modern. See M. C. Darby & Co., Real Estate. au10-1t

FOR RENT—One front room, newly furnished, one block from A. C. L. depot, at 312 Campbell street. au10-1t*

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms upstairs, with water and lights. Good location. Rates reasonable. Apply 16 South Seventh street. au10-2t*

FOR RENT—Six rooms, partly furnished, and bath. See M. C. Darby & Co., Real Estate. au10-1t

FOR SALE — Modern engineering practice has proven one-inch pipe the ideal reinforcement for concrete construction. We have it cut to suit your requirements for only one cent per pound. How many tons may we ship you? Machinery Yard, Lingo City, Wilmington Iron Works. au10-1t

FOR SALE—Just received, another lot of engines and can shipply your wants in any desired designs from 10 to 150 H. P. In this lot you will find the Atlas, Coil City, Nagle, H. S. & G., Talbott, Ames, and a few not old enough to name yet. This lot will be sold promptly at very reasonable prices. Call at the Lingo City Machinery Yard, Wilmington Iron Works. au10-1t

FOR RENT—Bachelor apartment in the Cape Fear; southern exposure. See M. C. Darby & Co., Real Estate. au10-1t

CANTALOUPES—Just received, carload of Rocky Ford cantaloupes. Fine flavor. 'Phone 222. au10-tf

INSIST ON YOUR GROCER furnishing you Ridgefield Brand Guaranteed Eggs, and you will get twelve perfect eggs for a dozen. Independent Ice Co. au10-tf

LOST—Small leather case containing a bunch of eight keys, attached to ring. Reward if returned to this office. au10-1t*

WANTED—Position as rate clerk or traffic manager, with wholesale house. Can make 50 per cent. above salary on claims first month. First class references. Will go anywhere. Address "Rate Clerk," care Star. au10-1t*

FOR RENT—Furnished room on first floor, Southern exposure. Private entrance, private bath. Modern conveniences. Apply to 215 North Third street, between Chestnut and Grace. au10-2t*

EGGS—Order Ridgefield Brand Guaranteed eggs, from your grocer, and get twelve perfect eggs for a dozen. Independent Ice Co. au10-tf

FOR RENT — Three or four furnished rooms, bath, electric lights, gas, hot and cold water. Large back porch, suitable for gentleman or light housekeeping. 408 N. Front street; 'phone 1217-W. au10-1t*

WANTED—Position by live young man as clerk in mercantile establishment, with possibilities of advancement. References furnished. Address "C. C. C.," care Star.

BOARDERS WANTED—We can accommodate a few gentlemen boarders. Large, airy rooms; good table board; rates, reasonable. Table board or board and room; 202 1-2 Princess street; 'Phone 1765-J. au10-3t

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS for rent, suitable for light housekeeping or gentlemen. Apply 312 Harnett street. au10-2t*

LESS THAN $3,500.00 buys a modernly equipped home at Carolina Heights. Can arrange good loan. See James & James, 'Phone 163; Insurance and Real Estate. au10-1t

GET OUR FIGURES on Granolithic sidewalks before placing your order. We are also in position to quote interesting figures on Concrete block garages and fences. The Herring-Short Concrete Co., 'Phone 1162-J. au10-1t

WANTED—Sept. 1st, rooms and board for small family, city or suburbs. Address "F. R. P.," care Star. au10-1t*

FOR RENT — Desirable downstairs apartment, 314 South Fifth street. Immediate occupance. 'Phone 165, or apply at 319 Market street. au10-1t*

SALESMAN—Experienced in any line to sell general trade in North Carolina. Unexcelled specialty proposition, commission contract, $35.00 weekly for expenses. Continental Jewelry Co., 2073 Continental Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. au10-1t*

WANTED—White girl to do light housework; 308 North Front street. au10-1t*

FOR RENT—215 South Eighth; eight rooms; modern every respect. Possession August 20th. L. W. Moore, real estate, 123 Princess street; 'phone 332. au10-1t

SIX ROOM COTTAGE house on Wrightsville Turnpike; cement walk to car line, two blocks distant. Large lot. Price $2,000.00; $500.00 cash; balance, easy payments. Wilder & Metts, Agents. au10-1t

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LOT LOCATED on Wolcott avenue, Carolina Place; Southern exposure; proper elevation. Will sell for $500.00 and arrange terms. Wilder & Metts, Agents. au10-1t

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BE A DETECTIVE—Big pay. Easy work. Travel. We show you. Write for free particulars explaining everything. Write today. Frederick Wagner, 1243 Lexington avenue, New York. my11su20t

WILMINGTON MAIL CARRIERS and clerks average $90. I conduced Government examinations. Can help you pass. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 48-D, St. Louis, Mo. jy6su6t*

WANTED — Ten experienced solicitors; high class men; salary, $25 per week, with traveling expenses. Permanent position. Apply with references, to The Quaker Laboratory Co., No. 15 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C. au6,7,9,10-4t*

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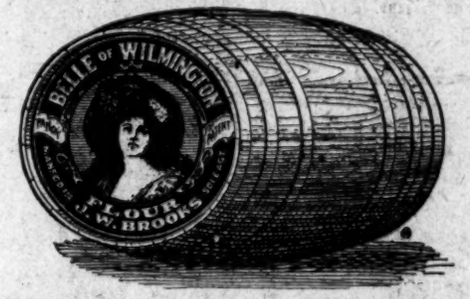

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PAGES 9 TO 16

VOL. XCII—NO. 121. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1913. WHOLE NUMBER 13,399.

BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Chief Justice Walter Clark Discusses Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution—Disingenious and Not Frank.

Mr. Editor:—You invite discussion as to the proposed Constitutional Amendments. When the people have both sides of any question fairly and fully presented, they are quite sure to arrive at a correct conclusion.

As to the proposed amendment that the "reading of the Bible in the public schools shall not be prohibited", the first objection is that it is disingenious, and not frank, for it does not express the real intention which is to require that the Bible shall be read in the public schools. The supporters of the measure were not bold enough to put the provision in its affirmative form. Under this amendment the teachers, or the local board or even the State board can if they see proper, order the Bible to be read in the schools even when a large number of the children have parents who are not Protestants and the Legislature and the courts will be disabled by this provision from interfering. By this method the Bible can be forced upon any community, however much it may object to its use in the schools. This amendment certainly is not needed in communities where there is no objection to the Bible being read in the schools.

No Legislature has ever prohibited the Bible being read in the schools and it is not likely that any ever will. The matter so far has been amicably settled by observing the wishes of the parents and not forcing the reading of the Bible where it would be objected to. A recent correspondent of your paper said, however, that the Legislature in the future might pass an Act forbidding the Bible to be read in the schools. If that time shall come, it will be because a majority of the people of that day shall so desire. Is the wisdom of this generation so vastly superior to that of those who shall come after us that we can better prescribe for the conditions that shall then exist which will concern them and not us? Why should the dead hand of the past be thus laid on the future, and why should not the majority of the people of North Carolina be free to act in regard to this matter in the future, as we have been free to do in all these years?

The object of a Constitution is not to legislate, but simply to lay down the framework of a government, prescribing the qualifications for voting and holding office, and restricting the majority—that is the legislature—from infringing on the rights of the minority in certain fundamental matters, i. e., as to freedom of worship, liberty of the press, trial by jury, limitation on taxation, habeas corpus and other matters as to which experience has shown that the minority should have protection, all of which are set out in our Bill of Rights which is Chap. 1 of the present Constitution. But it has never been deemed a fundamental principle that the minority shall have an inalienable right to have the Bible read in the public schools, if the majority shall think otherwise. Indeed, the contrary principle is set out in our State Constitution, which provides "All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences and no human authority should in **any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience.**" This, of course, applies also to the religious education of their children. The United States Constitution has a similar provision.

Our Holy Bible is valuable to us because it is the text-book of our Protestant religion. But there are thousands of people who do not view it as we do. It states our religious views (so far as we can agree among ourselves) but not theirs. We have at last happily achieved "compulsory education", which is essential to the welfare of the Republic. We have long been gradually approaching it in this State. This Amendment will destroy it. For surely nothing can be more unjust than to allow either the State Board or the local school board or even a teacher to require our Protestant Bible to be read in schools attended by the children of Catholic parents who believe our version is heresy or by the children of Jews and others who disbelieve in the New Testament when those children are forced by law to attend such schools.

Would it be right to collect taxes from non-Protestants to pay teachers to read a book in the presence of the children of tax-payers to whom that book is objectionable, especially when we remember that that book is of all books the religious book of the Protestant faith?

Moreover, this Amendment will make the church affiliation of the members of the Supreme Court a matter of the utmost importance. When the illustrious Gaston sat on the Supreme Bench, his religious views could offend no one. I have sat on the bench with Judge Douglas and discovered no deleterious effect on his legal views from his being a Catholic.

But this Amendment will raise as the first legal question, "What is the Bible." A Catholic judge will be compelled conscientiously to say that it is the "Douay" Bible, and if the majority of the court should happen to be Catholics they must so hold. There is another edition of the Bible in which the words "immerse" and "immersion" are substituted in every place for "baptise" and "baptism". I sat for six years on the bench with three estimable judges who were members of the Baptist church. Should the bench again have the same number of members of that faith and the State board or local board should be indicted for prohibiting the use of that version would not such a court be compelled to hold them guilty of prohibiting the use of the Bible?

Without any excuse that the Bible has not been read in the schools wherever public sentiment has so desired we are asked to forbid by Constitutional Amendment the people acting through their legislature from enacting that the Bible should not be read in localities where parents may be conscientiously opposed to it. We will be putting religious questions into politics and making the church relations of the judges a most important consideration.

We should learn a lesson from history. John Calvin claimed freedom to worship God according to his own conscience, yet when he got into power he burned Servetus. The Pilgrim Fathers fled to this country to escape religious persecution, yet no sooner did they establish a government than they punished the minority who differed from them. They drove Roger Williams out of Massachusetts because he was a Baptist, and they severely punished many others who did not concur in their religious views. Another Protestant church kept John Bunyan in Bedford jail, the immortal dreamer and the author of Pilgrims Progress.

Those who have been through the museums of Europe have been horrified at the sight of the terrible instruments of torture that in the long distant past were used by Catholics on Protestants and by Protestants on Catholics and other Protestants. We cannot forget the martyrs of Smithfield whose souls, like Elijah's, went up to heaven in a chariot of fire, and we have seen the iron cross in the streets of Oxford which marks the spot where Archbishop Cranmer and Bishops Lattimer and Ridley were burned at the stake for religious opinions which a few months before they had taught as orthodox by authority of law but which by the change of political parties had become the religion of the minority.

History is one long pleading for liberty, especially for religious liberty. Do we wish to make again instruction in religious views one of the functions of government? When the Jewish boy Mortara was forced to attend the schools of another faith it almost created a revolution. We are proposing to make it possible to do this by wholesale. For what profit? Are we not doing well enough under the constitution as it is

The Word of God does not need the aid of the civil arm. It has a more powerful support. When the Ark of God returned from the Philistines Uzzah saw it tottering and put out his hand to support it. For his presumption he was stricken with death.

On that night of unutterable woe, when they came with swords and staves to seize the Son of Man, an apostle drew his sword and smote off the ear of Maichus, the servant of the High Priest. The Master said that His work was not to be sustained by force. He healed the ear and told Peter to put up his sword.

The most eloquent plea for religious liberty was the ever memorable lines penned by John Milton, and so important is it to maintain our freedom from all connection between Church and State that Thomas Jefferson, when besought for an inscription on his tomb did not ask a place there for any of his many other titles to honor; he did not ask that it be recorded that he was the author of the declaration of American Independence, nor that he had been twice President of the United States; that he had been Governor of Virginia, ambassador to France, and the author of famous works, but he chose what he deemed the highest of all his titles to the gratitude of posterity, and to this day there is inscribed on his modest tomb at Monticello the words: "Author of the Virginia statute for religious liberty."

Let us not take advantage of our Protestant majority in North Carolina to impose upon the children of the Catholics and of the Jews and of others who are in the minority who are compelled by law to attend our public schools the reading of the text book of our own religious views. To do this will be to turn back the clock four centuries, and would make us the only American State which in this 20th century has made intolerance a part of our constitution.

In this particular, our constitution, as it was framed in 1776 has so far remained unaltered. This has kept all questions as to a man's religious views out of politics. Why should we change this state of things?

A wisdom greater than that of man has said, "Render unto God the things that are God's and unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Let religion be taught at the mother's knee and by the teachers of God, but put it not in the power of any school board, State or local, to make the text book of any religion a part of the school course and by a constitutional provision prohibit the Legislature and the courts from prohibiting this in case where the parents and taxpayers who support the school with their children and their means shall object to it because of a different religious faith.

Let our great Protestant majority restrain ourselves and observe the divinely given rule of conduct, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Let us remember also that other great saying of the Master, "What measure ye mete unto others, that shall be measured unto you again." There is retribution in history.

In the past ever since the constitution at Halifax in 1776, we have safely left the question of reading the Bible in the public schools to the wisdom and sense of justice of the people, without tying their hands or abridging their power in this regard by a constitutional amendment. Let us still trust the people with their own government with their own government. Let us not forbid the Legislature or the courts to protect the minority if in any locality a majority should be tempted to impose their religious views upon non-Protestants.

WALTER CLARK.

Raleigh, N. C., August 7th, 1913.

Many well informed people in South Carolina believe that Congressman A. F. Lever will be a candidate for the United States Senate next Summer. Mr. Lever has declined to say that it is his purpose to become a candidate. He admits that he is seriously considering the matter. It is a matter of comment that in Columbia Wednesday, where he made an address at "the Conference for the Common Good," he was surrounded by men of influence from differents parts of the State, who assured him of their good will and practical support if he would make the race. Congressman Lever has "made good" in the lower house, his friends declare. Should he enter the campaign for the Senate it goes without saying that he would develop a formidable following.—Augusta Chronicle.

The stamps of Persia show the lion and the sun—the lion as a symbol of power and the sun as an emblem of the ancient fire worship of the Persians.

Dust on electric light globes robs them of their light-giving efficiency.

THE PASSING OF CHINATOWN

New York's Chinese Population Now Shrinking Rapidly—Dress Reform for Men—Brokers United for Protection—Travel Craze.

New York, Aug. 9.—The early disappearance of New York's famous Chinatown for years the objective of New York's sightseers and the hotbed of ceaseless troubles for the police, is now confidently predicted.

Tong wars, opium smoking and gambling, with a fitting measure of local color, have constituted the popular essentials of Chinatown as commonly understood for years past, and about these things, bad enough in themselves, was woven a web of sinister deeds and evil ways.

New York's Chinatown is really but imperfectly understood. Within its narrow limits it has numbered in its heyday a maximum of certainly 5,000 Oriental residents, and perhaps as many as 6,000 or 8,000. Some years ago it was said that in one double house on Pell street there lived 800 Chinamen, and while that meant unhealtful crowding, still that tenement was looked upon as t he most respectable within the district. Property owners found it to their advantage to let Chinese tenants do pretty much as they pleased, and the tenements they occupied became but little better than unsanitary human warrens. The Chinamen were really duplicating conditions common in the crowded cities of China, and, thanks to a disease-resisting constitution acquired at home, they survived here, in spite of their disregard of hygiene. Again, local necessity may have been responsible for the crowding, and it is a fact that the rents charged were substantially on a Fifth avenue scale. Efforts have been made many times in the past to clean up Chinatown, but there has been a consistent resistance to such a process on the part of property owners and district politicians. Though Chinamen do not vote, the neighborhood sends to the polls as many voters as any other territory of like area within the city's limits. This explains why the politicians joined with the property owners against any corrective measures. To-day a change has come over the population of the district, and it is doubtful if the houses on the three streets, once crowded, now hold more than eight hundred or a thousand Chinese. The whole atmosphere of the place has been radically affected, and its elimination from the life of the city is now regarded as only a question of time.

Dress Reform for Men.

While women here are wearing almost anything — or nothing, as the case may be — a dress reform movement is now under way, which may revolutionize Summer costumes. The movement, however, has to do with the clothing of men, not of women, and contemplates nothing less than a white-clad male population during the Summer months. It is said, by those who are interested in making things easier for perspiring humanity that the proposed dress reform will benefit not only men individually in helping them to forget to remember the temperature, but it will establish the claim that has been advanced for New York many times in the past; that it is the best Summer resort in the country. The great difficulty in getting such a safe and sane male costume movement started seems to lie in the timidity of the would-be pioneers. The promoters of the idea, however, are sanguine of success and advance good reasons for their stand. As pointed out by one of them, the new plan would actually work for coolness. Nowadays, says he, "our streets are filled with men wearing black and blue clothes, and certainly you could not get anything much hotter than black. As for the matter of laundry work, I believe it would cost more than many men pay for keeping their suits pressed. In the Summer time there is a tremendous lot of pressing done. For the cost of one cloth Summer suit a man might have half a dozen duck suits at least. It would certainly be a more agreeable sight upon the street than the dark clothes we wear. Why the very sight of a white suit on a man makes a beholder feel perceptibly cooler." Should the men undertake such a radical dress reform, however, there is considerable curiosity expressed as to what might be expected from the women in the shape of a retaliatory measure.

Brokers Organize.

The latest development in Wall Street is a mutual protective association. This, however, has nothing to do with the stock market, since Wall Street has generally had the reputation of being able to protect itself in this respect. Instead the association represents the efforts of the poor brokers to protect their automobiles by providing a low rate of insurance on them. To protect their cars against damage, liability and theft, at something less than the regular rates of insurance, one hundred prominent Wall Street men have formed an association to take the risks on their own cars. Every man has contributed a certain sum to establish a fund, and each has agreed to pay his share of any loss that any member may suffer. Under the prevailing rate, it costs about $125 a $1,000 to insure automobiles against fire, theft, damage done to others, and any other liability up to $5,000. The men in the association believe the new system will cost them far less, as, if a member's machine is wrecked or stolen, each fellow member will pay only a hundredth part of the cost. There is nothing uncertain about this scheme, as Wall Street men have formed mutual associations along similar lines for years. There are several such for insuring yachts. A few years ago prominent financiers formed an association to build for every member an automobile that should combine the best features of all the prominent cars. But the undertaking was not very successful, though an excellent car was produced. The members found it was cheaper in the long run to buy standard makes, because it was easier to duplicate parts and repairs were less expensive when undertaken by the manufacturers than when made by the association's private garage.

Tariff Holds Up Church.

One of the most curious developments of the proposed new tariff law has just arisen here in connection with its relation to church construction, and, as a result, one of the most magnificent church windows ever made is now lying in the custom house awaiting an application of the proposed law. This great stained glass window recently arrived at this port. It is in eight sections, and will fill the great eastern space above the high altar and the Belmont Chapel in the Cathedral of St. John, the Divine. It was made in London, and is said to be the finest window ever brought to this country. Under the present tariff duty on this window is 45 per cent. As the window is valued at $10,000, that means $4,500 duty. Under President Wilson's bill the duty is 15 per cent. Hence the sum to be paid, if the Underwood tariff bill becomes a law, is $1,500. The church's problem is to keep the window in the hands of the customs authorities until the bill passes. Whether or not that can be done seems to be doubtful, but the cathedral authorities are not in haste to give the United States government $3,000. The window opening in the cathedral wall has been ready for a fortnight for the window to be put in. The cathedral people thought that they would be able to hold off for a month or two, if need be. It was also said that perhaps under the new law stained glass would come in free. The subject of the window is "The Light of the World." The colors are vivid and the figures large, to allow for the great distance from which the window must be viewed.

Travel to Europe.

After half a decade of comparative quietness, the European traveling bee seems to be buzzing busily once more among Americans. For the first time in five years of moderate recovery from a sharp drop in the trans-Atlantic tourist movement as a result of the 1907 panic, the westbound first-class movement is now showing such growth that the close of the tourist movement bids fair to compare most favorably with the record exodus of American tourists abroad in 1906 and 1907. From January 1 to July 5, inclusive, the trans-Atlantic steamship companies carried 36,013 first class passengers, the largest in that period since 1907. At the present rate of increase, the total shortly bids fair to pass the 40,000 mark. The second class westbound movement shows an even greater ratio of increase. That the foreign laboring element find business conditions in this country good, and chances for employment many, is evidenced by immigration figures and the light outward flow of travel.

From January 1 to July 5, inclusive, 733,512 third class passengers arrived in the United States ports, the largest for any corresponding period since the boom days of 1907.

The use of convicts in building railroads in North Carolina should come to an end for it is a policy which is not proving for the gest interests of the State. The worthless stock of convict built railroads in the State Treasury is a proof of this which is at hand. There is need that the convicts be put to labor which will give direct returns to the State, and pay their own way, in place of being a burden upon the tax-payers.—Raleigh News and Observer.

According to a prominent financial journal of Paris, the consumption of coffee in the different countries of the world varies in inverse ratio to the import duty.

The final test of a man's qualifications to be a Sunday school superintendent is taking the children on the annual picnic.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

JAPANESE LECTURER COMING

Prof. Anesaki to Deliver Lectures at Harvard University—Will Speak on Viewpoint of Far East. A Fine Scholar.

Tokio, Aug. 9.—Prof. Masaharu Anesaki, of the Imperial University, who goes to Harvard University this Autumn as the first Japanese lecturer to Cambridge, represents the highest and finest type of Japanese scholar.

Dr. Anesaki is fully cognizant of the role he will play in telling American students of Japanese civilization, and he intends to do his part in bringing the West and the East closer together —the great fundamental question enlivened recently by the California land bill.

The professor in a conversation a few days ago, voiced his conviction in the unity of mankind, which he declared to be especially essential in these days when every nation must pass from isolation into the great sphere of international relations. "While my lectures will necessarily be scholastic and explanatory of the philosophy of Japan," he said, "I will make an effort to explain the viewpoint of the Far East, taken as a whole. I think this is misunderstood in the United States, and I hope to be able to prove that this viewpoint is entirely reconcilable with the viewpoint of the West."

Dr. Anesaki will try also to promote in America a scholarly interest in Japan, particularly in the religious and moral development of the Japanese with reference to art and literature. He will lecture on the schools of religion and philosophical thought of Japan in relation to those of India and China. He will not appear as an apologist for Japan, or a champion of the Japanese.

His lectures will be in "the spirit of truth," and he will deliver them in English. He is an accomplished linguist, and could do so equally well in French or German.

Prof. Anesaki will sail for the United States August 21st.

Rights of Japanese Women.

So much interest has been taken in the question of rights of Japanese women that important publications have gathered a symposium of views of prominent men. The great majority favor an extension of privileges to women.

Viscount Uchida, former ambassador to Washington, declared it is quite justifiable for educated Japanese women to follow the example of their Western sisters in claiming political rights. He feels, however, that the long established and strong influence of the family system in Japan will be effectual in checking a general spread of the movement for some time to come.

Dr. Tatebe, professor of sociology at the Imperial University, regards the "new woman" of Japan as "poisoned" by this "fad" from America and Europe. At the same time the nation has reached a stage where education of women should be so directed, he says, as to produce women who have full consciousness of their place in the national life and needs.

Count Okuma argues that insomuch as the two sexes perform different functions in society, they should be educated along different lines. The English suffragettes are drastic in their actions because society in England has reached an unnatural state by reason of the large number of English women who are unmarried. In America the movement is of a milder form, because there the supply of male population goes on steadily.

So far as Japan is concerned Count Okuma finds that the growing economic independence of women has compelled men to show greater respect to their wives and to exercise restraint in their old lordly attitude. This has been an excellent thing because it conduces to greater harmony in married life.

Snakes as Pets.

To make pets of snakes is the latest hobby of Japanese society. Fashionable women are cultivating a fancy for small and live serpents. They have about them the harmless spotted keel-backs and striped snakes, which are easily tamed.

The man who has done more than anybody else to establish this hobby is Kinjiro Nakamura, who has been engaged in the snake business for more than 20 years, and who has a wonderful assortment of reptiles. The most productive districts for snakes in Japan are certain mountain sections near Tokio and Nikko. Here they are caught in large numbers. Japanese snake catchers drink sake before starting out to hunt large serpents, so that they will not be stupefied by the "poisonous breath" of the reptile. A real combat occurred recently between three men and a serpent 20 feet long. The snake poised its head about six feet above ground, knocked two men down with its tail, rendered another unconscious by its "poisonous breath" and then escaped.

But Mr. Nakamura has found other uses for snakes. He says they are popular as tonics for the digestive organs, and that some are used successfully as a remedy for pulmonary consumption. There is the food question, too. Nakamura says that the Japanese viper is splendid as a stimulant, either in powdered form or eaten with Japanese soy. In the districts around Nikko rice with snake (ricasee is considered a most royal dish. The viper is also good as a cure for stomach trouble, if taken soaked in Japanese sake.

Interest in Western Art.

Steadily increasing interest is manifested by the Japanese in Western art and literature. Most of Shakespeare's works have now been translated into Japanese by Prof. Yuzo Tsubouchi, of Waseda University, and have been staged in leading theatres of Tokio and other cities throughout the country. Recently the Imperial Theatre of Tokio had crowded nights with "Julius Caesar."

Longfellow and Mark Twain are as familiar to the Japanese as Shakespeare and Milton. Goethe's "Faust" has been translated into Japanese on instructions from the government, and it has been put on the boards of leading houses in the Empire.

At present "The Lady with the Camelias" is having a vogue in moving picture halls in Tokio, and the wonderful acting of Madame Sarah Bernhardt is very much appreciated by the Japanese. Of this French novel by A. Dumas, Japan possesses a full translation.

French art is a household term in Japan. Prints and reproductions of the great masterpieces of France, both classic and modern, are on sale in the "Latin Quarter" of Tokio. A section of Japanese artists has recently become much affected by the continental "Post-Impressionism." Rodin's sculptures are greatly admired here, and the famous French sculptor has been asked to send over some of his works to be exhibited in Tokio.

Some Russian authors, such as Count Tolstoi, Maxim Gorky, Ivan Turgeinieff and others, also are appreciated by Japanese readers.

NATION WIDE MOVEMENT

Interest American Rural Population Along Financial, Business and Social Lines to Increase Production

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—A nation wide movement to interest the American rural population along financial, business and social lines, as a means to strengthen the position of the farmers, increase their income and their production and to lower the cost of foodstuffs to the consumers, was announced here today in a letter to the Governors of the States, to the farmers' organization, agricultural institutions and farmers of American from the American Commission on Agricultural Co-operation which arrived from Europe on the S. S. Cedric.

A report is later to be made to the Governors of the various States and the farmers' organizations, agriculturral institutions and farmers of America. The letter sent today discussed the general form of rural organization in the European countries visited by the commission.

The commission found that European agriculture was organized along co-operative lines and also found that the European farmers have apparently secured a financial, business and social strength equal to that of the organized urban classes of capital and labor.

The commission has effected an organization with headquarters in Washington, D. C., with Senator Duncan U. Fletcher as chairman. Dr. C. J. Owens, of Maryland, director-general of the American Commission and managing director of the Southern commercial Congress, has given out the following letter addressed to the Governors of the States, the farmers' organizations, agricultural institutions, and the farmers of America:

"The American Commission on Agricultural Co-operation has completed its tour of European countries and has perfected plans to digest and compile the information obtained with regard to co-operation and the organization of rural life in European countries along financial, business and social lines. It is believed that this task can be completed before the end of the present year, when the final report of the Commissioner will be submitted.

"The commission is deeply impressed with the vital importance of a thoroughly organized and united rural

(Continued on Page 10.)

LOST OPPORTUNITY

Will be Your cry, if You Fail to Attend THE BIG SHOE SALE which is being conducted on the Entire Stock of CARL F. STRUNCK & CO. The Sale will continue for Seven More Days, and New Bargains will be Added Daily. Remember that Every Pair of Shoes and Oxfords has been Remarked and Reduced in Price, and Must be Sold, regardless of cost or loss.

LADIES' and MISSES' FINE SHOES and OXFORDS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

Ladies' and Misses' White Canvas Oxfords, in strap or plain Pumps; also buttons; worth $1.50 to $2.00 a pair, for $1.09

$1.50 White Canvas Oxfords; pumps or plain style, for 98c

$2.00 White Canvas Oxfords for Ladies and Misess; per pair $1.29

Ladies' and Misses' $2.50 White Buckskin Pumps, for $1.79

One lot of Ladies' and Misses' Oxfords, in tan, patent leather, gun metal and vici kid; worth up to $3.00 a pair; must be sold for $1.12

Ladies' Fall and Winter Shoes, in Kangaroo and Satin Calf; a regular $2.00 value, for $1.09

One lot of Ladies' Vici Kid Oxfords; Specially reduced to $1.19

The famous "Smith," "Sterling" and "Maxine Elliott" Oxfords for Ladies, made in all styles and all leathers.
Their $2.50 grade for $1.89
Thear $3.00 grade for $2.18

One lot of Misses' and Children's Oxfords and Pumps, in all leathers and styles; values up to $2.25, for 98c

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTION WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES AND OXFORDS.

Men's Hand-Sewed White Canvas Oxfords, $2.50 value for $1.79

Men's Tan Blucher Oxfords; $5.00 values, for $3.89

Men's Tan Patent Leather and Gunmetal Oxfords; button or lace; Blucher styles; $4.00 values for $3.19

$3.00 Oxfords for Men, in all styles and all leathers, for $2.19

Men's $2.00 Vici Kid Oxfords, for $1.29

Men's $4.00 Shoes, in all leathers and all styles, for $3.29

Men's $3.50 Shoes, now $2.89

Men's $3.00 Shoes, in all styles and all leathers, for $2.39

Boys' Buster Brown Oxfords, in all styles and leathers: $3.50 grade for $2.69

The $3.00 grade, for $2.19

Boys' Vici Kid $2.00 Oxfords; for $1.39

CARL F. STRUNCK & CO.

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NEW SOUTHERN ENTERPRISES

Number of Industrial and Other Undertakings of the Week as Reported to the Manufacturers' Record.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Baltimore, Aug. 9.—Among the many Southern industrial and other developmental enterprises reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' record are the following:

Standard Steel Co., Birmingham, Ala., purchased about 1,600 acres of Shades Valley self-fluxing red iron ore land for an amount exceeding $1,000,000, and it is estimated that the properties contain 200,000,000 tons of ore; this company's betterments proposed in connection with reorganization with capitalization of $15,500,000 include mine, mill and plant improvements estimated to cost more than $300,000.

R. A. Long, Kansas City, Mo., is developing 1,583 acres of land near Hickman Mills, Mo., for stock farm; plans include $50,000 farm house, horse barn to cost $80,000; dairy barn for 100 cows, to be enlarged to accommodate 400, work horse stable for 250 horses, pumping plant, race track, roads, etc.; total cost about $1,000,000.

W. G. Bagley Lumber Co. will be organized with capital stock of $600,000 by R. H. Fullerton of St. Louis, and associates, who plan to construct will of 100,000 feet daily capacity, to develop 15,000 acres of timber land near DeRidder, La.

Rincon Improvement Co., Corpus Christi, Texas, will develop 800 acres at Corpus Beach, the improvements to include 5,000,000 cubic yards of filling, 50 miles of graded streets, etc.; cost about $250,000.

Piedmont Power Co., W. B. Lawrence, engineer in charge, Boston, Mass., plans to construct hydro-electric plant near Albemarle, N. C., to develop 16,000 horsepower, for transmission of electricity for lighting and power purposes.

Kentucky Lumber Co., Sulligent, Ala., purchased 10,000 acres of timber land and will build band sawmill and 12 miles of logging road to facilitate development.

Chattanooga Gas Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has new fraichise and will issue bonds for extension of system at reported cost of $300,000 to $500,000.

Meridian Lumber Co., was incorporated with capital stock of $250,000 with C. T. Crowell, of Long Leaf, La., president; will erect double band mill of 125,000 feet daily capacity at Pierre, equip planing mill, etc.

American Utilities Co., Tampa, Fla., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000 to construct waterworks, electric light system, etc.

Haney Fire Apparatus Co., Tampa, Fla., will erect four brick buildings to cost $100,000 and equip for manufacturing fire apparatus.

Net Weighing & Filling Corporation, Baltimore, was incorporated with capital stock of $750,000 to manufacture automatic weighing and filling machines.

Acme Phosphate Co., William A. McGuire, president, Chicago, will develop 2,000 acres of phosphate land near Morriston, Fla., and install plant of 100 daily capacity.

Algiers Distilling Co., Algiers, La., was incorporated with capital stock of $750,000 and will build whiskey distillery.

Producers' Cold Storage Co., Corpus Christi, Texas, contemplates erecting six-story cold storage warehouse to cost with equipment $100,000.

Trans-Pecos Land & Irrigation Co., Arno, Texas, was incorporated with capital stock of $500,000.

Poitevent & Favre Co., Mandeville, La., will construct double circular sawmill of 100,000 feet daily capacity at cost of $250,000.

Standard Clay Co., Macon, Ga., was incorporated with capital stock of $25,000 to develop kaolin, fullers earth, etc.

Lewis D. Gliddens, Wilson, N. C., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000 to manufacture clocks.

West Coast Rock Co., Tampa, Fla., was incorporated with capital stock of $25,000 to quarry and crush rock, etc.

Leflore Compress & Storage Co., Greenwood, Miss., was incorporated with capital stock of $25,000 to build cotton compress.

Shreveport Brick & Tile Co., Shreveport, La., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 to build brick and tile plant.

Texas Fig Co., LaPorte, Texas, was incorporated with capital stock of $25,000 to establish fig preserving factory.

Automatic Car Brake Co., St. Joseph, Mo., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000 to manufacture car brakes.

National Mica Co., Franklin, N. C., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000.

Corrine Plantation & Milling Co., Alexandria, La., was organized with capital stock of $50,000.

Orleans Cider & Vinegar Co., New Orleans, was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000.

Millboro Lumber Co., Millboro, Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000.

Logan Ice Storage Co., Logan, W. Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 to build ice plant.

National Home Laundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., was incorporated with capital stock of $25,000.

Lumberport Glass Co., Lumberport, W. Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $25,000.

J. B. Simmons Lumber Co., Toccoa, Ga., was incorporated with capital stock of $25,000.

A London court has decided that women may not practice law in England. But that isn't preventing them from practicing lawlessness.—Cleveland Leader.

There is little interest in the latest $100,000 jewel robbery in New York. There is no actress or society woman concerned in it.—Pittsburgh Post.

FOR THE THIN AND SCRAWNY.

Samose Will Make You Plump and Rosy, Says J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co.

If you are getting thin you are sick, although you may not know it. If you are losing weight steadily, there is something wrong that needs looking after. If you have always been thin it doesn't follow that you are sick, but you may not be healthy. You cannot be strong if you are thin.

Try then to be healthy and plump, it is not difficult if you know how.

The only way to increase the weight and gain health and flesh is by using Samose, the standard flesh forming food and tissue builder. It mingles with the food you eat and is assimilated so that all the flesh forming and tissue building elements of the food are retained in the system. This explains the great value of Samose.

J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co. sells every package on a genuine guarantee to refund the money if it does not do all that is claimed for it.

(advertisement.)

Harris Spring Water

Successfully Used For 25 Years.

Contains medicinal ingredients of known value that give wonderful results in the treatment of

Rheumatism
Kidney and
Bladder Troubles
Indigestion
Constipation
Gout
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Dyspepsia
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Bottled scientifically, hygienically. Perfect purity guaranteed.

For sale by druggists and water dealers generally. If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to the Springs

For information, address

Harris' Springs Water Co.,
Harris Springs, S. C.

H. L. VOLLERS, Distributor, Wilmington, N. C.

NATION WIDE MOVEMENT

(Continued from Page 9.)

population. In this respect the countries of Europe offer a lesson which may not long be disregarded in America without serious consequences.

"The agricultural interests of most of the European countries visited by the commission are organized along one or more of the following lines: credit, production, distribution and social organization for the betterment of country life.

"Organizations for the provision of credit facilities for European farmers follow the natural division into short time personal credit and long time land-mortage credit. The organizations for the provision of personal credit facilities are as highly developed as are the systems of commercial banking. The prevailing rate of interest paid by the farmers for short time loans, is from four to five and one half per cent. The terms offered European farmers are generally better designed to meet the peculiar requirements of agriculturists than are the terms obtainable today by the American farmers.

"The personal credit organizations have the form of co-operative societies. Very often the members of these societies assume unlimited liability for the debts of the society while in other cases the societies take the form of limited liability. As a rule in European countries, the law makes little or no provision for exemptions of any kind. These short time credit societies furnish cheap, safe and elastic credit to their members by reason of their control by farmers and are organizations exclusively in the interest of farmers who operate them at nominal cost and without seeking dividend profit to such societies.

"Land mortgage credit has been organized so as to place a collective security back of bonds issued by land-mortage societies in contrast with the system of marketing individual loans upon individual mortgages. Without discussing the form of organization employed for this purpose, it may be stated that these land-mortage institutions bring to European farmers low interest rates; the privileges of repaying loans in small fixed annual installments extending over a term of years— in some cases as long as seventy-five years under the amortization plan, although provision for earlier payment is made if the borrower so desires; protection from advance in interest rates; and the practical elimination of commission charges. Many of these personal credit societies and land mortgage associations are fostered by government grants, loans or special provisions of law. Mortage bonds issued by commercial banks and by private joint stock land-mortgage banks sell substantially on the same basis with like securities issued by government favored institutions and both classes of banks are recognized as needful in the development and conservation of agricultural resources. In many instances private and commercial banks purchase the securities of land-mortgage bonds are liquid assets.

"The systems of land title registration in countries possessing such mortgage institutions practically prevent dispute of title upon mortgaged land. Provisions are also generally afforded these mortgage institutions which eliminate undue legal delays in the recovery of loans placed with defaulting borrowers. Savings and trust funds are frequently invested in securities of such mortgage institutions under sanction of law. Loans up to fifty or even sixty-six per cent are made on lands of dependable value and are considered safe and conservative and compare favorably with provincial and government bonds.

"The organizations for production and distribution of farm products follow co-operative lines. Farm products are sold by the producer at a relatively higher price and are bought by the consumer at a relatively lower price because the cost of distribution is considerably lowered by co-operative marketing which results, also, in improving the quality and uniformity of farm products and in promoting more business-like methods in farming operations.

"It is the opinion of many of the leaders of this movement in Europe that the question of rural credit ought not to be divorced from co-operation for business purposes and the general organization of community life in rural districts. In some European countries visited, agriculture and country life interests generally are thoroughly organized and co-ordinated. The studies of the commission emphasize the necessity of defining the functions, on the one hand of the government, and on the other of voluntary organizations, in promoting the development of country life. In some of these countries great emphasis is placed upon the value of voluntary associations and such State aid as involves governmental control over the activities of rural organizations is deprecated as tending to stifle the initiative of the people.

"Rural conditions, environment and temperament in Europe differ widely in the various countries and also differ from rural conditions, environment and temperament in America, as conditions differ in our several States and provinces; therefore, it may be necessary, in some cases, to modify these European systems if they are to be adapted to meet the needs of American farmers. At the same time, co-operative effort among the farmers of America might well be more generally employed and the facts gathered should be of great value in developing methods suited to the needs of the farmers in the several sections, States and provinces.

"To this end, the American Commission with a membership in 36 States and in four provinces of Canada, has effected an organization with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and invites the aid and co-operation of farmers and all agricultural organizations and persons concerned in promoting a more prosperous and contented rural life as the enduring basis of our material, social and civil welfare.

"The commission desires to call attention to the geographical scope of its inquiries which were conducted in Italy, Hungary, Austria, Germany, France, England, Ireland and Wales, while sub-committees were sent to Russia, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Egypt, Spain and Scotland. In all of these countries the members of the commission were officially received by the respective governments and were given every opportunity to carry out their studies. National and local officials, central institutions, and local societies, eminent economists, leading agriculturists and business men, all contributed with most gratifying willingness to the successful accomplishment of the work of the commission.

The commission has selected two committees which will devote their entire time to drafting the final report regarding the investigation.

The members of the compilation commission are: Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, of Massachusetts, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and formerly a member of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission; Dr. John Lee Coulter, the government's expert on agricultural statistics; Mr. LeRoy Hodges, formerly immigration commissioner of the Southern Commercial Congress; Dr. Charles F. Bailey, deputy minister of agriculture, province of Ontario, Canada; Mr. Robert L. Munce, of Pennsylvania, farmer.

The members of the advisory committee are: Dr. J. E. Stubbs, president of the University of Nevada; Dr. H. A. Morgan, dean of the School of Agriculture, University of Tennessee; State Senator John Cunningham, of Ohio, farmer; Robert B. Van Cortlandt, of New York, farmer and retired banker; William B. Hatch, of Michigan, editor and farmer; Col. J. S. Williams, of Texas, farmer; Lieut tenant Governor E. L. Daughtridge, of North Carolina, farmer.

New Zealand cattle raisers have found that the meat of dressed calves retains its flavor better when exported long distances if the skins be left on until ready for market.

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A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as Hay Fever or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write today, and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today.

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Everything in our store runs smoothly, because we always keep on hand a full stock of everything a first-class hardware store should carry.

We stand behind everything we sell and "make good" on every deal. Our values are plain to see.

PECK & HOLLOWAY

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We are closing out our entire line of Refrigerators at Prime Cost.

Big Reduction in Price on
WATER COOLERS
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
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Only Limited Quantity Left.

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TO

ASHEVILLE, BLACK MOUNTAIN, WAYNESVILLE, HOT SPRINGS, LAKE TOXAWAY.

"The Land of the Sky."

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th—SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Special Train.

First Class Coaches and Chair Car

LAST MOUNTAIN EXCURSION OF THE SEASON

	Round Trip to Asheville and Black Mountain
Leave Goldsboro	6:45 A. M. $9.00
Leave Selma	7:40 A. M. 8.00
Leave Raleigh	8:50 A. M. 7.00
Leave Durham	9:50 A. M. 6.00
Leave Burlington	11:18 A. M. 6.00
Leave Greensboro	12:30 P. M. 5.00

Rates in same proportion from intermediate stations.

Round trip fares to Hendersonville, Waynesville, Hot Springs $1.00, and Lake Toxaway $2.00 higher from each point than to Asheville and Black Mountain.

Tickets limited 10 days; good to return on any regular train within final limit.

Stop overs in Mountain Territory.

Don't Miss This Last Opportunity to Visit the Beautiful Mountains of Western North Carolina.

For further information, chair car reservations, etc., call on your agent, or write,

J. O. JONES, Traveling Passenger Agent, RALEIGH, N. C.

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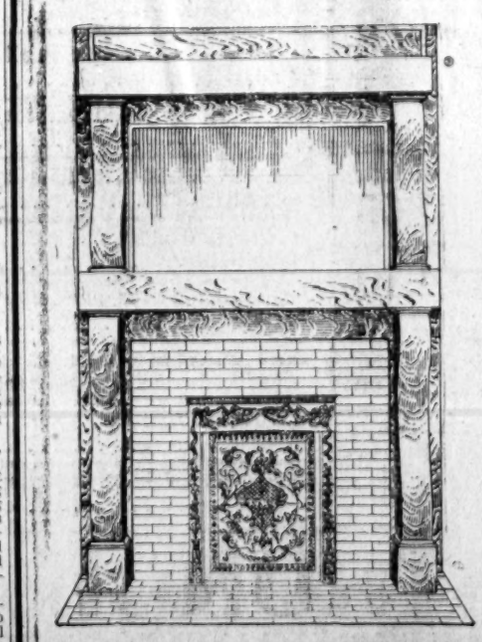

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We carry a Large Assortment in Plain and Quartered Oak. White, Mahogany and Mission. Prices all the way from $13.50 to $30.00, and Every One a True Value!.

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Best Quality Tiles and Grates to match.

Will be Glad of Opportunity to Show You, or will Send Cuts.

N. JACOBI H'dw. Co.

10 and 12 So. Front Street.

Get your Tickets for the Shetland Pony Contest—Pony and Rig Given Away Nov. 1st, to Child Getting Largest Vote.

One Vote for Each Penny Cash Purchase or Account Paid for Goods Purchased Before July 1st.

BONDS FOR SALE

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover county, North Carolina, at its meeting to be held at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 18th day of August, 1913, at its office in the City of Wilmington, N. C., for the purchase of the following bonds authorized to be issued at an election held on May 27th, 1913, in said county:

$50,000.00 of ROAD BONDS, coupons attached, to bear date July 1st, 1913, to be of such denominations as requested by purchaser, to run 25 years from their said dates and to bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent, payable semi-annually.

$75,000.00 of SCHOOL BONDS, coupons attached, to bear date July 1st, 1913, to be of such denominations as requested by purchaser, to run for 25 years from their said dates and to bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent, payable semi-annually.

Each bidder will be required to deposit a certified check for 5 per cent of the aggregate amount of his bid, the same to be returned if his bid is not accepted. The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

MARTIN S. WILLARD, Chairman.

Wilmington, N. C., July 14th, 1913.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!

Capacity, 40,000 Per Day.

We are prepared to take care of any size orders, giving prompt service, best quality and lowest prices. Patronize "Home Industry," and keep your money in Wilmington.

Roger Moore's Sons & Company

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in a deed of trust executed on the 13th day of June, 1911, by W. A. Simpkins and wife and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for New Hanover County in Book of Mortgages 64, page 427, and at the request of the holder of the note described in said deed of trust, I will, on Wednesday, the 20th day of August, 1913, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House door at Wilmington, North Carolina, sell for cash to the highest bidder the following described land:

First tract.—Beginning at the Southeast corner of a tract of land now in the possession of Mrs. Mills, on the North edge of the old Newbern road, and runs thence Eastwardly with the Northern edge of the said old Newbern road about 200 feet to the Southwestern corner of a tract of land now or lately in the possession of Mrs. Oldenbuttle, and thence with said Oldenbuttle's Western line North 3 deg. E. 2,000 feet to a stake; thence South 89 deg. W. about 200 feet to Mills' line; thence with Mills' line South 3 deg. W. to the beginning, containing 10 acres.

2nd. tract.—Beginning in the dividing line between Oldenbuttle's tract and the tract of D. N. Chadwick, the same being the Western line of a tract of land conveyed to Lilly M. R. Oldenbuttle by Steven W. Noble and wife, by deed dated the 27th of October, 1891, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover County, in Book 8, page 422 et seq., and corrected by deed dated the 3rd day of May, 1894, and recorded in Book 13, at pages 344 et seq., of the records of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover County, at a point where said dividing line is intersected by the Northern line of the right of way of the connecting line between the Wilmington & Newbern Railroad, and the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and the said points being 600 feet Northwardly from the old Newbern dirt road, and runs thence Northwardly with said dividing line about 1,500 feet to the Northern line of the said tract; thence Eastwardly with the said Northern line 200 feet to the Eastern line of said tract; thence Southwardly with the said Eastern line to the right of way of said railroad; thence Westwardly with said railroad to the beginning, the same being all that part of a tract of land conveyed to the said Lilly M. R. Oldenbuttle by Steven W. Noble and wife as aforesaid, which is now lying North of the said connecting line of railroads, both of which said deeds, for more certainty of description, are made a part hereof.

3rd tract.—Beginning at W. H. Mills' Northwest corner of the Hardwick tract, 200 feet Westwardly from the pine stump marking the old Hardwick line, and runs thence Northwardly 4 deg. 30 min. East 746 feet to a stone marked D. N. C.; thence South 88 deg. E. 1,634 84-100 feet to a stone marked D. N. C.; thence S. 4 deg. 30 min. West 880⅝ feet to a stone marked D. N. C. Wentzenstein's corner; thence North 85 deg. 30 min. W. with Wentzenstein's back line, and the back line of D. N. Chadwick, 628 13-100 feet to a stone in W. H. Mills' back line; thence North 4 deg. 30 min. East 146 feet to Mills' Northeast corner, and thence North 85 deg. 30 min. West 408 71-100 feet to the beginning, containing 20 acres, more or less.

4th tract.—Beginning at a ditch bank at W. H. Mills' and D. N. Chadwick's corner of his 20-acre tract, a stone marked D. N. C.; thence North 40 deg. West 5 chains and 37 links to a stake near a water oak; thence North 45 deg. West 10 chains to a stake on a cart road; thence North 70½ deg. West 11 chains and 96 links to a stake near a cedar tree on the East side of a neighborhood road; thence along the East edge of said road North 10 deg. 45 min. East 30 chains and 82 links to a cypress knee on the bank of the South side of Smith's Creek; thence up the various courses of said creek to a large cypress tree a little above a woodland; thence due East 81 links to a lightwood post near and on the South side of a large hollow black gum tree; thence due South 32 chains and 90 links to a stake in said D. N. Chadwick's Northern line of his 20-acre tract; thence with said line North 88 deg. West 2 chains and 68 links to a stone marked D. N. C., a corner of the said D. N. Chadwick's 20-acre tract; thence with said Chadwick's line of said tract South 4½ deg. West 11 chains and 44 links to the beginning, containing 52¼ acres.

All of said land hereinbefore described being the same conveyed to W. A. Simpkins by D. N. Chadwick, Jr., by deed duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover County, in Book 62, page 73.

Said sale is made by reason of the failure of W. A. Simpkins and wife to pay off and discharge the indebtedness described in said deed of trust.

This 15th day of July, 1913.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, Trustee.

7-16-30d

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FOR SUBMISSION TO THE PEOPLE

Amendments Proposed To the Constitution of North Carolina

As Framed by the Constitutional Commission of 1913 and Referred to His Excellency, the Governor, Together With Statutory Machinery for Submitting the Same to the Qualified Voters of the Whole State.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the Constitution of the State of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended in manner and form as follows:

I. By striking out article one, section six, the words "insurrection or rebellion against the United States," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: the War Between the States.

II. By adding after article one, section twenty-six, the following:

Section 26a. The use of the Holy Bible shall not be prohibited in schools supported wholly or in part from public taxes.

III. By adding at the end of section one of article two the following:

a. But the people take and keep to themselves power to propose laws to the General Assembly, and to enact or reject the same at the polls on a referendum vote, as hereinafter provided. They also take and keep power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any law, section, item, or part of any law, passed by the General Assembly, except as hereinafter provided. The limitations expressed in the Constitution upon the power of the General Assembly to enact laws (except as to the method and procedure prescribed for the General Assembly) shall be deemed limitations on the power of the people to enact laws.

b. The aforesaid power taken by the people to initiate laws is designated at the initiative.

c. When at any time, not less than ten days prior to the commencement of any session of the General Assembly, there shall have been filed with the Secretary of State a petition signed by five per centum of the electors of at least fifty counties of the State, and, including these, of the whole State, and verified as required by law, proposing a law, the full text of which shall have been set fort hin such petition, the Secretary of State shall transmit the same to the General Assembly, and either as petitioned for or as it may have been amended in the General Assembly. If it shall be passed by the General Assembly in an amended form, or if it shall not be passed within sixty days from the date it is received by the General Assembly, it shall be submitted by the Secretary of State, or by such other officer as may be charged by law with such duty, to the electors for their approval or rejection at the next regular or general State election which shall occur more than five months after such original petition was transmitted by the Secretary of State to the General Assembly, if such submission shall be demanded by supplemental petition, signed and verified as the law provides, by not less than ten per centum of the electors of not less than fifty counties of the State, and, including these, of the whole State, and filed with the Secretary of State within ninety days after adjournment of the General Assembly to which said original petition was presented.

d. The proposed law, if submitted to the people, shall be in form demanded by such supplemental petition, which form shall be either as first petitioned for or as it may have been amended by either branch of the General Assembly.

e. If a proposed law submitted to the people as herein provided is approved by a majority of the electors voting theron, it shall be the law, and shall go into effect as herein provided, and shall be in lieu of any amended form of said law which may have been passed by the General Assembly, and such amended law, passed by the General Assembly, shall not go into effect until and unless the law proposed by supplementary petition shall have been rejected by the electors. All such initiative petitions last above prescribed shall have printed across the top thereof, "Law proposed by initiative petition first to the General Assembly." Ballots shall be so printed as to permit an affirmative or negative vote upon each measure submitted to the electors.

f. Any proposed laws submitted to the electors as provided above, if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, shall be published by the Secretary of State and shall take effect within thirty days after such election at which it was approved.

g. If conflicting proposed laws shall be approved at the same election by a majority of votes cast for and against the same, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall prevail.

h. The second aforestated power taken by the people is designated the referendum, and the signatures of ten per centum of the electors of not less than fifty counties of the State, and, including these, of the whole State, shall be required upon a petition to order the submission to the electors of the State, for their approval or rejection of any law, section of any law, or any item in any law passed by the General Assembly. No law passed by the General Assembly shall go into effect until ninety days after its ratification except as herein provided. When a petition signed by ten per centum of the electors of at least fifty counties of the State, and, including these, of the whole State, verified as herein provided, shall have been filed with the Secretary of State within ninety days after its ratification, petitioning that such law, section, or item thereof be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection of such law, section, or item, in the manner as is by law provided, at the next succeeding regular or general State election occurring more than ninety days after the filing of such petition, and if such petition is so filed, then no such law, sections, or item shall go into effect until and unless approved by a majority of those voting upon the question. If, however, a referendum petition is filed against any item or section of such law, the remainder thereof shall not thereby be prevented or delayed from going into effect: Provided, however, that laws making provisions for tax levies, appropriations for current expenses for the State Government and state institutions, and emergency laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, shall go into effect immediately, and such laws shall not be subject to the referendum.

i. The powers of the initiative and referendum are hereby conferred on the people of each municipality on all questions, in the manner in which is now or which may hereafter be prescribed by the act of the General Assembly, subject to such constitutional limitations upon the people of the imposed upon the power of the gen the municipalities as are or may be imposed upon the power of the General Assembly to legislate, and not including, however, the requirements as to form and procedure: Provided, that laws prohibiting the sale and manufacture of spirituous, vinuous, malt or intoxicating liquors shall not be repealed or amended by the General Assembly by vote of the people, so as to allow such liquors to be manufactured or sold in a manner now prohibited by law, unless such change be approved by a majority of the electors of the State who may vote thereon at a State election. Supplementary or referendum petitions may be presented in separate parts, but each part shall contain a full and correct copy of the title, text of the law, section, or item sought to be referred. Each signer of any initiative or supplementary or referendum petition must be an elector of the State.

j. No law submitted to electors by the initiative and supplementary petition, which shall have received an affirmative majority of the votes cast thereon, shall be held to be invalid or void on account of the insufficiency or failure to comply with the law, of the petition by which such submission of the same was procured; nor shall the rejection of any law submitted to the people by referendum petitions be held invalid for such reasons.

k. The style of every law submitted to the people by initiative and supplementary petition shall be, "Be it enacted by the people of the State of North Carolina."

l. The basis upon which the required number of petitions in cases under the initative and referendum shall be determined shall be the total number of votes cast for candidates for Governor at the last preceding election. The provisions of this amendment shall be self-executing except as herein otherwise provided.

m. It is the duty of the General Assembly at its next regular session, and as it may seem necessary to the General Asembly from time to time thereafter to provide machinery for the verification of signatures to initiative, supplementary, and referendum petitions, and the General Assembly shall make provision for initiative and referendum elections held at general elections as above provided, and for informing the people with respect to the issues in such elections, and for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result thereof.

n. Laws shall be passed by the General Assembly to facilitate the operation of the initiative and referendum as defined and contemplated by this amendment, but it shall not restrict the power herein taken by the people.

IV. By striking out section twenty-eight of article two, and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 28. The members of the General Assembly for the term for which they shall have been elected, shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of six hundred dollars ($600). They shall also be entitled to receive ten cents (10c) per mile, both while coming to the seat of the government and while returning home, the said distance to be computed by the nearest line or route of public travel. Should an extra session of the General Assembly be called the members and presiding officers shall receive a like rate of mileage, both while coming to the seat of government and while returning home, the said distance to be computed as aforesaid.

V. By adding at the end of article two a new section, to-wit:

Sec. 29. The General Assembly shall not pass any local, private, or special act or resolution:

Relating to health, sanitation, and abatement of nuisances:

Changing the names of cities, towns and townships;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or discontinuing highways, streets, or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges;

Relating to game or hunting;

Relating to non-navigable streams;

Relating to cemeteries;

Relating to the pay of jurors;

Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or the lines of school districts;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes or otherwise relieving any collector of taxes from due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability.

Giving effect to informal wills and deeds.

Nor shall the General Assembly enact any such local, private, or special act by the partial repeal of a general law; but the General Assembly may at any time repeal local, private, or special laws.

Any local, private, or special act or resolution passed in violation of the provisions of this section shall be void.

The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating the matters set out in this section.

VI. By striking out the words "first day of," in section one of article three, and inserting in lieu thereof the words: second Wednesday after the first Monday in.

VII. By striking out the words "four years," in section eleven of article four, and inserting in lieu thereof the words one year; and by adding at the end of said election the following:

"The General Assembly shall group the Superior Court districts into not less than five divisions, and may limit the respective circuits of judges of the Superior Court to the division in which their districts are, respectively, grouped:

VIII. By adding at the end of section eleven of article four the following:

"And the General Assembly may, by general law, provide for the selection of special or emergency judges to hold the Superior Courts of any county or district, when the judge assigned thereto, by reason of sickness, disability, or other cause, is unable to attend and hold said courts, and when no other judge is available to hold the same. Such special or emergency judges shall have the powers and authority of regular judges of the Superior Courts, in the courts which they are so appointed to hold; and the General Assembly shall provide for their reasonable compensation."

IX. By adding at the end of section twelve of article four the following:

"The General Assembly may establish one or more intermediate appellate courts inferior to the Supreme Court, and define their jurisdiction."

X. By striking out sections twenty, twenty-six and thirty-three of article four.

XI. By abrogating and striking out all the sections of article five and section nine of article seven, and inserting in lieu of said article five the following:

Section 1. Taxes shall be imposed only for public purposes by and with the consent of the people of their representatives in the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly may, consistent with natural justice and equity, classify subjects of taxation; and all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax: Provided, that no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived is taxed; and, consistent with natural justice and equity, the General Assembly may separate subjects of taxation for State and local purposes.

Sec. 3. If the subjects of taxation be separated for State and local purposes, in a manner not allowed by law immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment, no part of the ad valorem tax on real estate, except the real estate of public-service corporations, shall be applied to State purposes.

Sec. 4. The power to tax shall not be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away, but property belonging to the state, a county, or a municipality shall be exempt from taxation; and the General Assembly may exempt cemeteries, property held and used for educational, scientific, literary, charitable, or religious purposes; and also personal property of a natural person of a value not exceeding three hundred dolars $300).

Sec. 5. The ad valorem taxes on real estate or personal property shall not exceed all State and county purposes fifty cents 50c) per annum on the one hundred dollars ($100) assessed valuation of such property, unless a greater rate be approved by a majority of those who shall vote at an election held thereon. The ad valorem taxes colected on real estate and personal property by cities and towns shall not exceed, for all purposes, seventy-five cents (75c) per annum on the one hundred dollars ($100) assessed valuation, unless a greater rate be approved by a majority of those who shall vote at an election held thereon: Provided, that these limitations on the rate of taxation shall not apply to taxes necessary to pay debts contracted prior to the adoption of this amendment, nor to taxes heretofore authorized by vote of the people.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly may provide for a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, but not exceeding two dollars ($2) per annum for all purposes. The General Assembly may also provide by general law, for the exemption from payment of said capitation tax in special cases on account of poverty and infirmity.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasions of insurrections, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay interest annually, and provide therein for the levying of tax for the payment of the principal by the date such debt matures. The General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association, or corporation, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon.

II. By striking out the word "rebellion," in section thirteen or article seven, and inserting in lieu thereof the words, War Between the States.

XIII. By strinking out section one of article eight, and substituting therfor the following:

Section 1. No corporation shall be created, nor shall its charter be extended, altered, or amended by special act, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the chartering and organization of all corporations, and for amending, extending and forfeiture of all charters, except those above permitted by special act. All such general laws and special acts may be altered from time to time or repealed; and the General Assembly may at any time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation.

XIV. By strinking out the words "four months" in section three of article nine, and inserting in stead thereof the words, six months.

Sec. 2. That the several amendments to the Constitution hereinbefore set forth as numbered from I to XIV, inclusive, respectively, shall be and are hereby submitted to the qualified voters of the whole state at the next general election as separate amendments to the Constitution, all amendments proposed under each number respectively being regarded as one amendment.

Sec. 3. That the said several proposed amendments shall be designated on one ballot by their appropriate article and section numbers, and also by their appropriate descriptive titles, and as so designated on said ballot shall be consecutively numbered in the manner and form hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 4. The adoption of any amendment by its title, by marking the said ballot as hereinafter indicated, shall have the effect of adopting the amendment in full as agreed upon by this General Assembly; and the rejection of any amendment by its title, by marking the said ballot as hereinafter indicated, shall have the effect of rejecting said amendment as a whole, but shall not affect any other amendment.

Sec. 5. The said ballots shall be in form substantially as follows:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA AGREED UPON BY THREE-FIFTHS OF EACH HOUSE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND THEREUPON SUBMITTED TO THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF THE WHOLE STATE, GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER ——, 1914.

DIRECTIONS TO THE VOTER:

To vote FOR any Amendment, place a cross mark in the blank space in which is the word "Yes," opposite the title of such amendment.

To vote AGAINST any Amendment, place a cross mark in the blank space in which is the word "No," opposite the title of such Amendment.

I	YES / NO	AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE I, SECTION 6, Substituting the phrase, "War Between the States," for the words insurrection or rebellion against the United States.
II	YES / NO	AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE I (New Section), Forbidding prohibition of use of the Bible in Public Schools.
III	YES / NO	AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE II, SECTION 1, Initiative and Referendum.
IV	YES / NO	AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE II, SECTION 28, Increasing compensation of members of the General Assembly.
V	YES / NO	AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE II (New Section), Restricting local, private, and special legislation.
VI	YES / NO	AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE III, SECTION 1, Fixing the day of inauguration of the Governor.
VII	YES / NO	AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE IV, SECTION 11, To limit rotation of Superior Court Judges.
VIII	YES / NO	AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE IV, SECTION 11, To prevent delays in trials by providing emergency Judges.
IX	YES / NO	AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE IV, SECTION 12, To enable General Assembly to provide intermediate Appellate Courts.
X	YES / NO	AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE IV, SECTIONS 20,26,33, Removing obsolete Sections from Constitution.
XI	YES / NO	Striking out Article V, and Section 9 of Article VII, and substituting therefor an Article to Revise and Reform the System of Revenue and Taxation.
XII	YES / NO	AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VII, SECTION 13, Substituting words "War Between the States" for the word "rebellion."
XIII	YES / NO	AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 1, To prevent special charters to corporations by the General Assembly.
XIV	YES / NO	AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE IX, SECTION 3, To require six months Public School term.

And the said ballots shall be cast in boxes specially provided by the election officers, charged with this duty in general elections, and said boxes shall be conspicuously labeled 'Ballot-box for Constitutional Amendment Election."

Sec. 6. That, except as herein provided, the election upon the several amendments herein designated shall be conducted in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as provided under the laws governing general elections and in force at the time of the said general election at which these amendments shall be submitted. The said election shall be held and the votes returned, compared, counted, and canvassed, and the result announced under the same rules and regulations as are in force at the general election in the year 1914 for returning, comparing counting, and canvassing the votes for governor; and if the majority of the votes cast be in favor of any amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify said amendment under the seal of the State to Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendment so certified among the permanent records of his office.

Sec. 7. That at least six months prior to the said election the Secretary of State shall cause to be printed not less than five hundred thousand (500,000) copies of the amendments to be submitted at the said election, in one pamphlet, together with a copy of the Constitution as it now stands, and a form of ballot including number, title, description, and instructions to voters as shown hereinbefore; and last at least one thousand (1,000) of said pamphlets shall be forwarded within thirty days after publication to the register of deeds of each county in the State for distribution; and that the remainder of said pamphlets shall be distributed under the supervision of the Governor and Secretary of State.

Sec. 8. Each amendment on which the number of affirmative votes shall exceed the number of negative votes shall become a part of the constitution; and any amendment so adopted shall take effect on the second Wednesday after the first Monday in January in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. Any provision of the amendments passed and submitted by this General Assembly and so adopted by the qualified voters inconsistent with or in conflict with any provisions of the present Constitution shall be held to prevail.

Sec. 9. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

North Carolina New Enterprises.

Two certificates of incorporation were filed at the secretary of state's office. Lewis D .Giddens Company of Wilson was chartered to manufacture and sell the Lewis D. Giddens programme clock, watches and jewelry; authorized capital, $100,000, with $5,000 subscribed by Frank M. Miller, B. E. Haward, J. B. Barnes, L. T. Dildy, S. W. Richardson and Lewis D. Giddens of Wilson. The Carolina Coast Products Company of Southport, to engage in fish products; capital stock $200,000, with $5,000 subscribed

The Independent Ice Company

INCORPORATED 1901.

CAPITAL: $200,000 — Highest Grade ICE Made in Wilmington — Daily capacity of 3 plants, 200 Tons.

J. A. SPRINGER, President and Treasurer.
WM. E. SPRINGER, Vice President.
L. H. SIMMONS, General Manager.
R. W. WALLACE, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

COL. WALKER TAYLOR, MARCUS W. JACOBI, W. G. WHITEHEAD, J. J. HOPKINS, L. H. SIMMONS, R. F. WARREN, WM. E. SPRINGER, N. B. RANKIN, D. C. LOVE, HENRY C. BEAR, W. VanHARDIN, R. W. WALLACE, D. H. PENTON, WM. E. PERDEW, J. A. SPRINGER,

We have a modern cold storage building with a storage capacity of over 25,000 barrels.

We now offer the trade butter, cheese and eggs of the highest grade.

Any member of our board of directors will be pleased at all times to personally look after the interests of our patrons.

Yours for quality and service,

THE INDEPENDENT ICE COMPANY.

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To be sure of *pure* ice cream, make it at home. To make it easily and quickly; rich, smooth and velvety, use the Lightning Freezer.

SEASONABLE GOODS

Refrigerators. Ice Cream Freezers. Garden Hose. Lawn Mowers. Wire Doors and Window Screens. Ball, Mason and Sure Seal Fruit Jars and Rubbers.

Can make immediate shipnent. Your orders solicited.

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CHAS E. HOOPER
MANAGER.
WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, N. C.

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For booklet and terms address,

C. E. HOOPER, Mgr.

AUTOIL

Manufactured from best Pennsylvania Crude.

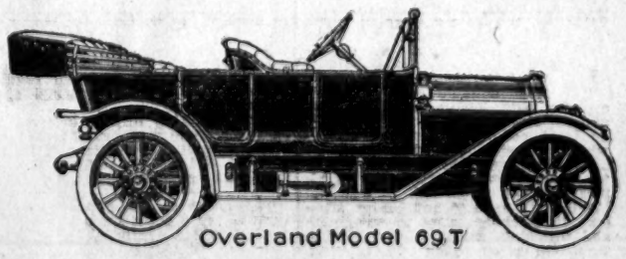
Darlington, S. C., July 9, 1913

Cape Fear Oil Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.

Gentlemen:

Referring to your invoice of Feb. 28th, Auto Oil. We have tried other oil here but that gave more universal satisfaction, and we would ask that you ship us a thirty gallon barrel of this same kind of oil for our auto and truck.

Yours truly,
The Coca Cola Bottling Co.



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BUILDERS' SUPPLIES AND COAL.

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PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

Save for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday-School Lesson

Third Quarter Lesson VI. Exodus, 12:1-42.
August 10, 1913.

THE PASSOVER.

(The Story.)

Before the infliction of the 10th, the punitive plague, the Lord instituted for his people a commemorative and symbolical ordinance. Every Hebrew home was to be converted into a blood-bespattered sanctuary, within which, and there alone, its members should be safe. And the roasted flesh of the lamb whose blood had saved their lives was to nourish their bodies on the eve of their departure from the land of bondage.

A full moon was shining on the mystic Nile, to which the Hebrews were so soon to say farewell forever, and on that weird architecture, the very gigantic proportion of which was in itself evidence of indomitable will on the part of the builders. Every Israelitish doorway blushed in blood, evincing to eye of God and man that the obedience of faith had been rendered. Within, girded and sandaled for their march, the serfs of four centuries, on the eve of emancipation, were standing and feasting on a sacrifice with solemn awe and joy. The bitter endive reminded them at once of the severity of their captivity, and the turpitude of their sins; at the same time it made the roasted flesh of the lamb taste all the sweeter. Their yeastless bread was a token of how free they were to keep themselves from the leaven of the world. A nation was standing still to see the salvation of God that night.

What a contrast the Egyptian homes presented! There was in each a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation. The impotence of their gods had been revealed in the long tournament with the Hebrew's God. They had no refuge, no eye to pity, no arm to deliver. Egypt's apparent strength was really weakness. The Lord's strength had a perfect manifestation in Israel's utter and resourceless feebleness.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The Passover was the Hebrew's public school. In an age in which there were no books or papers, it was pre-eminently educative. It commemorated and taught Israel's history. It emphasized in a scenic way the deliverance from Egypt. It was designed to provoke the question, "What meaneth this?" When that question fell from any Hebrew lad's lips, the progress of the solemn festival was stopped and the father described to his son Israel's bitter bondage and glorious deliverance.

It was the faithful observance of this anniversary, more than anything else, that kept alive the national and religious spirit. It moulded the literature, the religion, and the very character of the nation.

The feast was to be a social one. No one could eat it alone. Ten was the smallest number that could observe it lawfully. It was to be a communion in which several would indicate their common faith and pledge each other to share in their common religious responsibilities.

The unwritten law of the East is that those who have once eaten bread together have by that very act pledged a mutual protection, even at peril of life itself. It was superlative infamy for one, after eating bread with another, to then betray him. Under this figure apostasy is described in the New Testament.

Readiness for service was significantly indicated by the girded loins, sandled feet, and staff in hand. The Hebrew was like the modern soldier at "attention" and awaiting the order, "Forward, march"! A flag is nothing in itself—a cheap bit of bunting; but for the imperiled citizen abroad, the flag of his country is a goodly sight. It is the sign of a convenant. Under that token his government agrees to defend his life, liberty, and property with all its might. The spattered blood was just another flag. Under that sign the Hebrew was safe. Omnipotence was pledged for his protection.

Under Jesus' skilful hand the passover shaded gently into the eucharist. The chief ordinance of the old dissolved into that of the new dispensation. In the final analysis both ordinances signify the same thing and that the most blessed in the universe; namely, salvation from sin and its penalty.

The Hebrew church finely discriminated between the accidental and the essential in the passover. The spattered doorway, sandaled foot, girded loin, and staff—these were the accidents. They were discarded after the first observance. The whole roasted lamb, bitter herbs, and unleavened bread—these were the essentials. The fight for non-esentials is always the travesty of the church.

The Passover Feast honored the family. It was to be eaten by households. The father presided. All children ten years of age and over were present. Thus was family life exalted and sanctified, and its tie strengthened.

The common impression is that the "first-born" stricken by this last plague were children. On the contrary, the majority would be grown men, among whom there would, no doubt, be overseers and oppressors not a few.

A crude infidelity has long deprecated the dishonesty of the Israelites in "borrowing" from the Egyptians. The mis-translation of the word has proved a barbed hook for the skeptic. In perfect harmony with a custom which still maintains in the Orient, the Israelites "asked" (not "borrowed") of the Egyptians who "gave" (not "lent") to them. In a country where there are no letters of credit, drafts, or banks, the traveler must carry funds on his person. Where there was neither currency nor coin, jewels and gold and silver ornaments must be the substitute. The unrequited toil of centuries made the Hebrews bold to ask, and a time of national disaster made the Egyptians liberal.

Young People's Devotional Service. August 10, 1913. Daniel 1:8-17
Heroes and Heroines of the Temperance Cause.

The whole temperance cause is in that word: "Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself!" The fundamental principles of it, all the heroism of it, the remedy for all the evils of the contrary course—are shown in those talismanic words. Each individual must get that vision and make that resolve—first for himself, and then for his neighbor.

WINTER COVER CROPS

Bulletin to Demonstration Agents and Farmers About Clover, Vetch and Other Crops for Winter—Inoculation.

The following is sent out by the Department of Agriculture to agents, demonstrators and co-operators:

The value and importance of a Winter cover crop is no longer questioned among good farmers. It is now looked on as a part of the system of up-to-date farming.

The time for making preparation and planting these crops is again rapidly approaching. The questions of how and when to best do this is one that should concern every man trying to get the most from his soil. A few of the most salient points as to why a cover crop should be planted are as follows:

A Winter cover crop will prevent great loss of soil fertility by washing, and will also prevent loss by evaporation which is considerable where lands are left bare during Fall and Winter, in the Southern latitudes especially.

It gives valuable grazing to stock at a time when most needed. The food value alone is not its chief claim, but the health and vigor of the stock is maintained by it at a time when other green food cannot be found.

It adds humus, the great essential, to the life of any soil, improves the mechanical condition of the soil, by filling it full of vegetable matter which helps to hold moisture in time of drouth, and prevents packing in time of excessive rains.

Such crops are a net gain as they feed upon the elements that are available and would be carried from the fields by the heavy washing rains. They frequently prevent the lands growing up in harmful weeds and grasses.

Kinds of Winter Cover Crops.

The most suitable crops to plant are rye, oats, barley, vetch, crimson and bur clover. The latitude and other local conditions must determine which is best in particular cases.

Rye has long been used as a Winter cover crop. It will grow in almost any climate or soil. It does not Winter kill as oats and barley often do. It is cheap, easy to germinate and will stand tramping and grazing well. On soils adapted to hairy vetch the mixture of one-quarter bushel of vetch to three-quarters of a bushel of rye per acre gives better results. In non-weevil sections the rye or rye and vetch may be planted in the cotton middles in October with one horse seeder or sow by hand and cover with cultivator. In weevil territory the cotton stalks must be destroyed and plowing done before sowing rye. One bushel seed per acre planted alone is sufficient.

Oats are frequently preferable to rye for a cover crop, especially in the Gulf States, or sections where there is little danger of Winter killing. They make as good growth and are preferred by stock for grazing. The soil needs to be more fertile for oats. Unless it is naturally good 300 pounds of fertilizer may be used per acre at planting time, or if it can be secured, stable manure is preferred. Same preparation and planting date as for rye. One and one-half bushels of seed per acre alone or one bushel of oats and one-quarter bushel of vetch when mixed. Nothing but red rust proof oat seed should be used in the Southern States.

Barley may be used very much in same manner as recommended for oats.

Clovers and Vetches.

Except in the South Atlantic States and isolated sections of other Southern States, the clovers and vetches should be planted with caution. Unless the farmer knows they will succeed, it is urged that he try only a few acres at first. If they succeed, increase the acreage.

It will not be a safe proposition to plant any of these Winter legumes without good preparation on good soils and in most cases the application of fertilizer will be found necessary. Stable manure applied liberally is the best. A mixture of 300 pounds acid phosphate, 75 pounds of cotton seed meal or dried blood, and 25 or 30 pounds of muriate potash per acre is good in absence of manure. 1,000 pounds of air slaked lime per acre is very beneficial and absolutely necessary if the soil is acid from any cause.

The clovers or vetches should be planted just as soon as danger of Summer killing is past. No later than September 1st in the northern tier of Southern States, nor later than October 1st in the Gulf States.

Twenty pounds of crimson clover, 30 pounds of bur clover in bur, or 15 pounds clean seed; 30 pounds of vetch seed alone, or 15 pounds with oats or rye. Bur clover will grow best from seed unhulled as they seem to be self-inoculating. All clover seed should be covered fightly; use roller if soil is dry at planting time.

Inoculation of Soil.

All legumes need inoculation to insure a successful crop the first year on soils where they have been grown before. The best method for doing this is to spread several bushels per acre of soil from a well inoculated field and harrow it in with seed. The United States Department of Agriculture will furnish material, with full instructions as to use, for inoculating any of the leguminous crops, free upon application. If this material is to be used, it is recommended that parties send to the department for it, rather than pay fancy prices for something perhaps not as good. Applications must be made on regular forms which will be furnished upon request.

Those desiring further information on cover crops may send for the following Farmers' Bulletins: 227, 237, 278, 331, 414 and 420. Also write to the State experiment stations.

The effort to get a jury in New York to try a get-rich-quick swindler, disclosing that nearly every talesman had been "stung" by methods similar to the case in point, indicates, among other things, that not all of the species born at the rate of one a minute come from up-State.—Rome Sentinel.

The office of Secretary of State makes a fine sounding board to accelerate the voice of a lecturer. The day may come when candidates will offer to take the office for nothing.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The only Democrats that actually need protection are married ones who try to pussyfoot upstairs at 3:30 G. M.—Columbia State.

Last year Algeria sent to the United States Brierwood valued at about $68,000, goat skins at $61,000, rags $21,000 and wine worth $6,000.

You Can Stop a Carbuncle or Boil After it begins to form, by using DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL. 25c, 50c, $1.00.
(advertisement.)

MARKETING PLANS ACCEPTED

Peter Radford, of Farmers' Union, Wins Approval of Express Company in Plan for Selling Cotton

Recently The Star carried a very interesting article by Peter Radford, head of the Farmers' Union of Texas, on marketing of cotton in Texas, wherein it was shown how the bankers were aiding the farmers to hold the staple from the market. A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, now says:

Mr. Peter Radford, president of the Texas Farmers' Union, announces from the headquarters of the organization in this city that he has just succeeded in arranging with the Wells Fargo & Company Express to act as intermediary between the shipper and buyer in the sale of farm produce.

The plan which has been worked out by the executive committee of the Farmers' Union and accepted by the Wells Fargo Company, contemplates that the express company, through its agents, will accept from housewives and dealers in cities, a continuous order of country produce, shipment to be made daily or at periods specified by the buyer. These orders will be turned over to the Texas farmer to fill.

The express company will encourage the movement of the business and special packages will be constructed with compartments for eggs, butter, vegetables, fruit, etc., to accommodate the trade so that the farmer can keep his customer supplied with a variety of seasonable produce.

The Wells Fargo people will also keep the producer advised of market conditions in the larger cities and by free distribution of dependable information, hope to take out much of the friction and misunderstanding now existing between the shipper and the dealer and to prevent glutting one market and starving another.

It has long been the custom for speakers and writers to graphically measure the distance from the farm to the table, but this is perhaps the first instance where a comprehensive and capable route to shorten it has been surveyed and opened up. As the movement develops, President Radford thinks it will be adopted by other carriers and the territory extended throughout the United States.

A New Roadway of Trade

When asked for his views on the effect of the plan upon distribution, President Radford said: "We are blazing a new roadway of National trade and it is going to take co-operation and patience on the part of both the producer and consumer in smoothing out the rough places, but I have abiding faith in the ultimate success of the movement. The new situation lends itself admirably to settlement organizations of consumers that can place a community order with a local farmers' union to fill. The Farmers' Union has asked the Federal Department of Agriculture to put one or more experts on the project with a view of strengthening the weak points as they develop and to work out plans for extending the new system of marketing into the staple products and apply it to all lines of transportation.

The only line of industry that has ever been successfully and constructively regulated is the common carrier. If we can make them the agency between the producer and consumer, then we will have a regulated highway of commerce where the article can safely travel without danger of being burglarized on the roadways of trade.

Middleman Needs Regulation

The Farmers' Union has long cherished the hope of bringing the producer and consumer nearer together. The middleman is nothing more than a farm hand, but he is able to fix his own wages and collect them, and to multiply his transactions as he pleases. He is, at best, an independent and oftimes incompetent servant of agriculture and frequently deserves to be either disciplined or discharged. The middlemen are without competition or government supervision. They need regulating as badly as the common carrier and the plan affords facilities for a competitive system of marketing which will act as a check against the greed of the middleman, a leverage against combinations and will have a tendency to avoid gluts on the market.

The new plan is not without its compensation to the middleman. While reducing him to his natural position as an industrial domestic, it will restore to him many profitable advantages which he has forfeited for power. It will take out waste, uncertainty and inefficiency and will add volume, stability and conscience to the business.

The consumer will likewise feel the generosity of the new system of distribution in the extension of the season of perishable products far beyond their present limits. As a rule the movement of perishable products scarcely gets well under way until the market is glutted and the best part of the crop rests on the ground and the producer, dealer, consumer and carrier are the innocent victims of a crude and viscious distribution system. The farmer, however, will now be able to fill his orders more regularly during the season and agricultural panics will be unknown and business generally will feel the steadying hand of this new influence in trade. The volume of business will be largely increased and waste turned into profit.

The Need of Sound Money

On the line of products which will constitute the bulk of the traffic adapted to movement through the new channels of commerce, those who are authorized to make estimates tell us the middleman gets an average of 40 cents on the dollar which the consumer pays for the product. In justice to the middleman, I will say that I consider half of this seeming profit is waste. It is toll levied by an incompetent and immoral system of business. The farmer is compelled to do business on a sixty cent dollar while other lines of industry have sound money.

A Billion Dollars Involved

The annual profit of the middleman of the nation on fruit, vegetables and poultry approximates one billion dollars and the new system of distribution places in the hands of the producer an opportunity of securing a large amount of this profit. It has the additional possibility of adding at least one-third to the volume of the business as I consider that more than thirty per cent of this class of products never leaves the farm for want of a market or rots in the field for lack of profitable prices.

The interests of the producer and common carrier harmonize sufficiently to admit of a working basis of co-operation. The carrier receiving no part of the purchase price or direct compensation for the sale of the article would not be subjected to the character test which the middleman must meet in every transaction. The desire to move the business would naturally stimulate the carrier to exertion on behalf of the producer and their activities would compensate rather than conflict with the producer and the Inter-State Commerce Commission, having power over rates, can protect the interests of the public. The plan will reduce the element of risk to the minimum.

Should Have a Market Bureau

I am hoping that the railroads will also put on a market bureau. The railroads have been plowing, so to speak, for several years and it is easy to understand their intense interest in increasing the tonnage and the same reasons apply to merchants, manufacturers and business interests generally, but bumper crops without market facilities have sent more farmers staggering down the back alleys of agriculture than all the pests and drouths that ever cursed this nation. Certainly a freight solicitor could offer no greater inducement to a farmer than a profitable sale of the products and indeed the railroad can give no greater encouragement to the producer than top prices for things he can raise. The railroads will find that one good salesman in the market will do more to stimulate production than a dozen professors in the field. The railroads can give agriculture no more serious blow than to dump the farmers' crop at destination, which is frequently done.

Marketing—not production—is the problem that confronts the American farmer today and I want to commend the Wells Fargo Company for its understanding and co-operation in solving our problems. Our transportation systems are the dray carts of agriculture and can be made capable peddlers of farm produce. The middleman has been driving the delivery wagon, but the present plan gives the farmer a hold on the reins. There is no other machinery now constructed that will lend itself to salesmanship quite so readily as our common carriers with officers girdling the globe and agencies in every market.

A Word to the Farmers

"The connection of the Farmers' Union with this matter has been to formulate and submit a general plan to the Wells Fargo people. It is up to the farmers individually to make it a success. Remember that honesty and reliability are your best salesman. Your personal reputation and that of your fellow farmers is at stake in every package. Stand behind your label and back up your goods. The table is waiting at the other end of the line and your service must be reliable in both time and quality."

In a long distance conversation with C. W. Simpson, industrial agent of the Wells Fargo & Company with headquarters at Houston and having jurisdiction over the Southern and Western divisions of the company, the statement relating to the action of the Wells Fargo company was verified. Mr. Simpson said: "I have just returned from New York where I attended a six weeks' conference of representatives of the industrial department of the company held with President D. B. Caldwell, for the purpose of going fully into the details of the plans submitted by Mr. Radford."

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR MEETING

Thirty Thousand of Them Gathered at Denver for Triennial Conclave—Preliminary Ceremonies Today.

Denver Aug. 3.—Knights Templar from all over the United States are in Denver tonight for the 32nd triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment which will open its sessions in El Jebel Temple Tuesday afternoon. It is the expectation of the conclave committee that in the grand parade on Tuesday fully 30,000 Templars, in full uniform, will be in line.

The preliminary ceremonies will begin tomorrow afternoon, when divine service will be held in the city auditorium, conducted by Bishop John M. Walden, of Cincinnati, grand prelate of the Grand Encampment. Preceding the opening of the first business session there will be a public gathering in El Jebel Temple, at which Governor E. M. Ammons, of Colorado; Mayor J. M. Perkins, of Denver, and other officials will welcome the visitors to the city. Response will be made by Most Eminent Sir William B. Melish, of Cincinnati, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment.

Tonight the scheme of illumination, upon which electricians have been working for weeks, was given its first public test. Four blocks of one of the principal business streets of the city have been set aside as a court of honor. At one end of this court is an heroic statue of a mounted knight, while at the other is a huge illumination representing a Colorado sunset. Elaborate and brilliantly illuminated columns, one for each of the 48 grand commanderies in the United States, are erected in the court of honor. It is estimated that $50,000 has been spent in decorating and illuminating the business portion of the city.

To seat the throngs that will view the drills and parades, a temporary grandstand holding 30,000 people has been erected on the site of the projected Civic Center. The grandstand is built around a large open space, and is 710 feet long and 401 feet wide.

The sessions of the Grand Encampment will be held behind closed doors, and only about 400 of the Knights Templar, comprising past and present Grand Encampment officers, are permitted to participate.

Throughout the week of the conclave there will be a series of civic and social events. On Wednesday will begin the competitive drills, which are expected to last two days. The following are the drill teams entered:

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, Chicago; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, Chicago; Englewood Commandery No. 59, Chicago; Columbia Commandery No. 63, Chicago; Woodlawn Commandery No. 76, Chicago; Joliet Commandery No. 4, Joliet, Ill.; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 24, Milwaukee; Raper Commandery No. 1, Indianapolis; Columbia Commandery No. 2, Washington, D. C.; Gethsemane Commandery No. 35, Newton, Mass.; Ascalon Commandery No. 16, St. Louis; St. Aldemar Commandery No. 18, St. Louis; Oriental Commandery No. 35, Kansas City; Mount Olivet Commandery No. 12, Wichita, Kan.; Newton Commandery No. 9, Newton, Kan.; Seattle Commandery N. 2, Seattle, Wash.; California Commandery No. 1, San Francisco.

The battalion corps of 130 men each from Detroit Commandery No. 1, and Damascus Commandery No. 42, of Detroit, will give exhibition drills, although they are barred from contesting for prizes because of a State law of Michigan.

For Weakness and Loss of Appetite The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC, drives out Malaria and builds up the system. A true tonic and sure Appetizer. For adults and children. 50c.
(Advertisement.)

JAPS ON EXPLORATION TRIP

Looking for Opportunities of Colonization—Schooner Outfitted to Make Scrutiny of Possible Points

Tokio, August 2.—Scrutiny of the Pacific coast of North and South America and the South Sea Islands, for the promotion of productive colonization, is the announced object of the Japan Exploration Society, recently formed for the general purpose of inaugurating Japanese exploration. The first expedition will leave in September for a two years' cruise on a 115-ton schooner. The course for the cruise includes the Izu and Bonin Islands; the South Sea Islands; the coasts of Brazil and Chile, and the Pacific shores of North and South America. The schooner will then visit Cuba and the coast of Africa, and later make her way through the Mediterranean Sea. On her homeward trip she will touch at several points in India and Australia. S. Takeda, a graduate of the Japanese Nautical College and a seasoned sailor, will be the captain of the little vessel.

The Exploration Society is composed of a number of influential Japanese, and it enjoys the support of Fleet Admiral Ito.

A bigger and busier industrial Tokio is the dream of Baron Sakatani, mayor of the capital of the Japanese empire. Osaka, great industrial city to the south, has made giant strides as a world port, and Mayor Sawatani is anxious that Tokio should show more rivalry to Osaka, which he calls the Manchester of Japan.

The baron is convinced that China offers a great field for Japanese enterprise, and that the commercial development of Tokio is necessary so that Japan may take advantage of this field. Manchuria and Korea also loom up as possibilities for increased Japanese commerce, but in order to get this trade Tokio must devise some more convenient means of transportation than by Kobe or Tsuruga. The first step, the mayor thinks, should be the opening of a new port at Naoyetsu, in Echigo, north of Tokio. In its commercial development Tokio suffers from the disadvantage of higher wages and more extravagant habits of living. Tokio has been a city of consumption rather than of production, and it is the national center of ease and pleasure.

'Everything comes to Tokio," Mayor Sakatani says, "but seldom is anything sent from Tokio elsewhere. The disadvantages to be overcome are the high cost of fuel and labor. If Tokio is to secure the Chinese field for her manufactures we will have to improve our system of water communication and settle various phases of the local labor question."

Since the revolution in China the demand for foreign manufactures has grown enormously, and Japan should be in a position to take her share according to Mayor Sakatani. An important step to that end is the making of Tokio a greater commercial and industrial center, and the cultivation of the friendship of China by promoting mutual understanding between the merchants of both countries.

Equality of strength in both arms occurs almost twice as frequently with women as with men, more men than women being stronger in the right arm than in the left.

"Oh Girls! Do Try GETS-IT for Corns"

The New-Plan Corn Cure. No Fuss, No Pain, Sure and Quick.

You never used anything like "GETS-IT" for corns, before! You're sure at last that every stubborn corn that you've tried so long to get rid

"How I Did Suffer From Corns for Years! "GETS-IT" Got Them All in a Few Days!"

of is a "goner." You apply "GETS-IT" in 2 seconds, that's all. "GETS-IT" does the rest. There's no more fussing, no more bandages to fix, no more salves to turn the flesh red and raw. No more plasters to get misplaced and press on the corn. No more "pulling," no more pain, no more picking and gouging, no more razors.

"GETS-IT" stops pain, shrivels up the corn, and the corn vanishes. "GETS-IT" never fails, is harmless to healthy flesh. Warts, calluses and bunions disappear.

"GETS-IT" is sold at drug stores at 25c a bottle, or sent on receipt of price by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.
Sold in Wilmington by J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co.

Your income may slip up on a banana peel.

A broken leg may send you to bed for months; and, as a consequence, your salary may be temporarily discontinued.

You fully appreciate what this would mean to those dependent upon you for support.

An Ocean Accident Policy will provide you with an income during the time you are disabled; and if you should die from your injuries there'll be a cash indemnity of $5,000, $10,000 or $15,000 for your beneficiary.

It's a comfortable feeling to know that there'll be ready money to meet expenses.

The cost is extremely reasonable.

For full information, call on
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1913

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ONE-FOURTH OFF on all Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

ONE-THIRD OFF on Panama and Straw Hats.

FLEET-DAVIS CO.

NEXT TO THE BIJOU.

'Phone: 673. 'Phone: 673.

$1.00—$1.00—$1.00—$1.00—$1.00—$1.00

$1.00 Shoe Sale!

Starts Saturday, July 12th.

500 pairs of Women's, Misses' and Children's Oxfords and Pumps. Remnants of Broken lines, ranging in price from $1.50 to $4.00.

Don't wait until your size is gone. Just put a Dollar in your purse and Come to Us.

Sale lasts until every pair is sold.

Hewlett & Price

24 NORTH FRONT.

$1.00—$1.00—$1.00—$1.00—$1.00—$1.00

Wilmington's Greatest Tailoring Event!

Mills' failure to deliver, throws thousands of pieces of finest all-wool imported worsteds on our hands. The Wilmington store has been favored with one hundred new styles selected by the president of the company, appreciating Wilmington's past appreciation for our merchandise, feeling confident that this sale will be the talk of this section of the State. Your choice of fabrics as heretofore will be to one to all

$15—No More, No Less

Values $25.00, $30.00, $35.00 and $40.00. Will be pleased to show you samples.

U. S. WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY

109 Princess Street.

Travelers' Checks!

¶If you are going to take a trip this Summer, don't fail to provide yourself with Traveler's Checks.

¶They furnish a safe means of carrying money and may be "cashed" anywhere without identification.

¶We furnish them at a very small cost.

Home Savings Bank

—ORTON BLDG—

GUARANTEED

An income—Paid each month
(More Regularly, perhaps, than your Salary)
'Tis a necessity—not an expense.
To your family.
Learn what this means from
ATLANTIC LIFE INSURANCE CO.
JAMES & JAMES, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
W. C. WOODARD, JR.
General Agent.
Rocky Mount, N. C.

THE WEEK'S NEWS REVIEWED IN BRIEF

Glimpses of the World at Large, Little News Stories of the Carolinas, and a Resume of Local Doings, Prepared for the Busy Man and the Week-End Reader.

Of General Interest

Five members of the West Virginia Legislature have been sentenced to prison for bribery in the election of a United States Senator early this year.

Margaret Wright, a waitress, 33 years old, was arrested in New York Monday for "making a book" on a horse race. She said nearly all her wages had been going to the bookmakers.

A scientist in Washington declares that the mosquito is without doubt the worst carrier of all kinds of germs. Typhoid, malaria, leprosy and a whole lot of other diseases, he said, are carried by the pests.

Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury, following up his announcement that he will place 50 million dollars in the South and West to move crops, has invited bankers from all over these sections to meet him in Washington and discuss the matter.

Venezuela is again in the throes of a revolution. Cl. Castro, who led half the world such a merry chase in that country several years ago, is again the disturbing factor. He has gathered followers, and the government has mobilized troops to fight him.

President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Ambassador Harry Lane Wilson, who recently returned from Mexico. There has been a lot of talk about the ambassador being too one-sided in his office, that he threw his influence to the Huerta administration.

An outbreak of fever in Bristol, Tenn., is thought to be largely chargeable to the typhoid vaccine used to prevent typhoid. One physician, whose children developed the disease after the third injection of vaccine, says he is strongly of the opinion that the vaccine caused the fever.

Senator Overman declares that the manufacturers themselves knew nothing of the lobbying operations carried on for their association under different names and organizations, and through committees and hirelings that were unknown to them. He defends the manufacturers, "many of whom are representative and patriotic business men of my own State," he said.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission, after a study lasting six years, on Monday announced sweeping reductions in the rates of express companies, and ordered them to make radical changes in methods, all to be done by October 16th. It is said that the reduction will amount to $26,000,000 a year, or 16 per cent. of the gross revenue of the companies. They will try to keep from doing it.

Application of railroads hauling coal into North Carolina, for a new rate on coal from Cincinnati and the Louisville group, to certain North Carolina points, has been granted by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and a rate of 84 cents a hundred pounds is allowed, and the long and short haul provision may be disregarded. This was done because the mines at Coal Creek, Tenn., were recently given a lower rate.

Brief News Stories of The Carolinas

A negro in Asheville who claimed he was shooting at a rat, missed and hit his wife and was sentenced to two years.

J. G. Cox, for 40 years a magistrate in Lenoir county, says he has performed the marriage ceremony for 2,080 couples.

Minister E. J. Hale and wife, of Fayetteville, sailed yesterday for Costa Rica, where he will represent Uncle Sam's interests.

Mullins and Marion S. C., have had most successful tobacco breaks during the past week, thousands of dollars being turned loose among the agricultural people.

W. L. Dockery, the negro mail clerk who shot and killed Frank Perry, a hack driver at Monroe, June 20th, was sentenced to three years in Union county court last week.

Gov. Craig has refused the application of the three young men charged with hazing at the University of North Carolina, which resulted in the death of Billy Rand last Winter.

Reports from the Piedmont region of South Carolina state that crops are the best in years. Only one crop fatality has occurred, and that was when 100 acres of cotton were ruined by hail.

Bankers from Wilmington, Charlotte and Raleigh went to Washington Thursday and held a very satisfactory conference with Secretary McAdoo with reference to funds for the crop movement.

Seven negroes sawed their way out of Edenton jail early on the morning of the 3rd, and made a clean escape. The sheriff offered rewards of $10 for three of them, and $5 each for the other four.

The success of vaccine for tuberculosis at an Asheville hospital has drawn people there from all over the country and the government has two experts at work, proving the value of the discovery.

Several thousand bottles of beer and 25 gallons of whiskey were seized at Newbern on board a yacht from Gloucester county, Va., said to be enroute to Palm Beach, Fla., the captain arrested and the goods confiscated under the North Carolina search and seizure act.

Dr. E. M. Hennessee, of Burke county, who was shot five times and cut 75 times in a free-for-all fight in Burke, and who stands charged with murder as a result of the death of Gorman Pitts, will be put on trial for his life this week at Morganton. Only iron nerve has saved his life. He underwent operations without opiates.

Four negroes in Lenoir county, resenting the activity of J. R. Fields, white farmer, and two negro tenants in a whiskey case several months ago, shot up the houses of the three the other night. It rained before they got through and went home, and next morning they could be tracked, and all were arrested. Nobody was hurt.

Dock Walton, who has been living in Aiken county, S. C., for several months under the name of Joe Vincent, was shot and instantly killed last Monday night by his young son, Lee Walton, a boy of between 11 and 12 years of age. The boy shot his father when he came home drunk and began beating the little fellow's mother.

Firemen from all over the State are preparing to be in Wilmington this week for the annual tournament whiel many other visitors will be attracted to Wrightsville Beach by the meeting of the Carolina Municipal Association. Commercial secretaries of the State will meet in Asheville the last of the month for organization and the discussion of a number of topics.

Mrs. James Weatherly, wealthy property owner, has donated 200 acres of land at or near Black Mountain to the Episcopalians to be used for the development of a great Episcopal colony, Bishop Horner officially accepting the donation. This will be the fifth religious colony to locate in that section and a movement is now on foot to locate the Catholic and Jews there.

J. W. Smith, of Bladen county, failed to recover damages from the Cumberland County Agricultural Society for mental anguish in that he was caught by a rope of a balloon on the fair grounds in Fayetteville last Fall and carried almost a mile before he landed without physical injury. He asked for $25,000 but the case was non-suited at Elizabethtown Thursday.

The telephone service in Spartanburg, S. C., has been badly crippled lately by electrical storms. Inspectors of the telephone company who have gone to investigate the interruptions in the service state that in 10 days last month 442 telephones were put out of commission an average of nearly 45 a day. One day lightning placed 76 telephones out of service and on another day 74 went out.

Commissioner James R. Young, of North Carolina, has returned from Burlington, Vt., where he was in attendance upon the annual convention of the Insurance Commissioners of the United States and which convention conferred upon Mr. Young the distinct honor of naming him as president of the organization and re-elected him chairman of the executive committee.

Senator Overman Wednesday received as a gift from Willis B. Dowd, of New York, a walking cane which was used by Governor Zeb Vance during the Civil War. It is a heavy mahogany cane, with a crooked handle and shows signs of wear. Senator Overman says the cane will always be among his most highly prized possessions. He has an intense and abiding affection and respect for the late Senator Vance, which grew during his long and close association with him as his private secretary.

The Week Locally

A building permit has been granted Mr. J. M. Solky for building a theatre on Market street near Second, at an estimated cost of $20,000.

Rev. William H. Lewis, an Episcopal minister who formerly lived here, died suddenly in a hospital at Halifax, N. S., Saturday. He was about 60 years old.

Companies from this city, Charlotte, Greensboro, Henderson and Salisbury have been spending the week at Fort Caswell in coast guard maneuvers and will be there until the 16th.

J. H. Dowsing, the wire tapper who helped plan the robbery of a number of North Carolinians in New York, was arrested at Hebron, Md., the other day, and will be tried for his frauds.

E. J. Justice, Esq., of Greensboro, candidate for the Senate to succeed Senator Overman, was unable to make his speech at Southport on the subject of rates and waterways last Tuesday night.

Two men at Wrightsville Beach became exhausted in the surf Monday and were saved from drowning by Mr. W. B. Savage, the Lumina life guard. One of the men especially was about gone when rescued.

Mrs. A. A. Willard, mother of Messrs. M. S. and E. P. Willard, of Wilmington, died at the home of her daughter, Kinston, R. I., Thursday morning. The body was brought to Wilmington and interred Saturday.

E. E. Hunter, of Raleigh, succeeds F. A. Fetter, commercial agent of the Seaboard here and will arrive August 16th. It is semi-officially announced that Wilmington may be given a division freight and passenger agency of the system.

The Southern National Bank interests have been consolidated with those of the Murchison National Bank which will take over the business as soon as the details are worked out. The announcement of tentative plans was made Wednesday.

Andrew Jones, white, wanted in Duplin county on charges of retailing, forging checks and larceny, was arrested here early Monday morning and held for the Duplin officers who had arrested him but he escaped with handcuffs on him, breaking them off and coming on to this city.

Monday the County Commissioners elected Former Chief of Police John J. Fowler coroner for the unexpired term of Dr. Joseph Akerman, resigned. The board also discussed improvements at the Court House and an annex to the jail, both together to cost in the neighborhood of $10,000.

The deed for the Northrop mill property on the Cape Fear, bought by the Clyde Line, Mallory, Porto Rico and Ward Lines, trading as the Wilmington Terminal Company, has been filed for record. It calls for a consideration of $55,000. The deal is taken to mean the establishment of great terminal facilities here.

The proposed freight rate settlement as presented to the Governor by the Corporation Commission is unjust to Wilmington and will be opposed. No reductions are given water points in the State, while interior points, not enjoying water rates, are placed almost on a parity with the ports. Steps to fight the measure were taken at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Friday.

George Benson, 17 years old, son of John C. Benson, formerly of Wilmington and a member of the Greensboro company encamped with the State Coast Artillery Reserves at Fort Caswell, was drowned Thursday noon while bathing with two other soldier companions. They were on a log which was swept out by the tide and when they attempted to swim ashore young Benson was unable to do so.

George Supplee, a Philadelphian, who has been at the beach most of the Summer, was remonstrated with for indulging in the "turkey trot" or tango dances at Lumina where such is forbidden. He became abusive to orderly conduct, resisting an officer, etc. Fines and costs aggregating about $40 were imposed on him by the Wilmington magistrate courts Thursday.

A negro swindler Saturday and Sunday nights, made $10 of easy money. He went into the store of D. H. and B. B. Bryan, Fifth and Campbell streets, Saturday night and asked for a $5 bill in exchange for silver, and proceeded to put it in an envelope for mailing. It was found his silver amounted to only $4.80, whereupon he laid down the envelope and saying he would be back in a minute, took the silver and went out. Later it was found he had not put the $5 bill in the envelope. He worked the same scheme on a clerk at Bellamy's drug store Sunday night.

Missouri broke all records last year for the value of its mineral production.

CONTENTS BONDED HOUSES

One Hundred and Six Million Dollars Worth Held for New Tariff in the Government Customs Houses—Increase

Washington, D. C., August 9.—Merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses at the end of the fiscal year 1913, showed a larger value than ever before, the total being 106 million dollars, against 72 million at the corresponding date of last year. These figures are from official reports to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Department of Commerce, which indicate that the quantity of certain principal articles, upon which a reduction of duty is proposed by the pending tariff measure, in bonded warehouses of the country is greater than ever before.

Of sugar, for example, the quantity in bonded warehouses was, on June 30th, 778 million pounds valued at 14 1-4 million dollars, against 205 million pounds valued at a little less than six million dollars on June 30th of last year. Of leaf tobacco, the quantity in bonded warehouses was 52 million pounds, valued at 25 million dollars, against 34 million pounds valued at 19 million dollars on the same date of last year.

Of raw wool, the amount in warehouses was 78 million pounds valued at 16 1-2 million dollars, against 59 1-2 million pounds valued at 12 million dollars at the same date of last year.

Other principal articles of which the quantity in warehouse is unusually large are: Manufactures of fiber (chiefly burlaps and linens) amounting to 8 1-2 million dollars, against four million dollars on the same date of last year; manufactures of wool, 4 1-3 million dollars; manufactures of cotton, 4 1-2 million dollars; chemicals, nearly 4 millions; manufactures of silk, over 3 million; fruits and nuts, over 2 millions; and manufactures of iron and steel, 1 1-2 millions. Of this large quantity of imported merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses of the country, valued June 30th, 1913, at $105,928,884, against $72,246,878 on June 30th, of last year, all except 1 1-2 million dollars' worth is dutiable.

About two-thirds of the merchandise now remaining in warehouses is at the port of New York, which showed in its report for June, 68 million dollars' worth of merchandise in bonded warehouses, against 45 1-2 million at the corresponding date of last year.

Of the 25 million dollars' worth of tobacco in bonded warehouses at all the ports of the country, 20 1-2 million dollars' worth was at New York, and of the 15 1-4 million dollars' worth of sugar, 9 1-2 million dollars' worth was at New York, 3 million dollars' worth at Philadelphia, and 2 3-4 million dollars' worth at Boston.

Of the 16 1-2 million dollars' worth of raw wool, 9 million dollars' worth was at Boston, 3 million dollars' worth at New York, and 2 million dollars' worth at Philadelphia. The value of imported merchandise in bonded warehouses at the present time is more than double that in warehouses immediately prior to the enactment of the tariff laws of 1890 and 1894, five times greater than in 1897, and about 20 per cent larger than in 1909.

The "bonded warehousing" system of the United States is described by an accepted authority as a system whereby the Government extends the time for the payment of duties on imported merchandise, retaining them in its possession meanwhile to secure such payment. Duties on imports, it adds, naturally fall due as soon as the goods arrive in port, but the economy and convenience of importing in great quantities and in advance of their actual requirement for consumption is so great, and the immediate payment of duties would often involve such a large and unremunerative investment of the capital of importers, that the principle of warehousing goods in Government custody with a reasonable extension of time for the payment of duties, has been adopted by all leading commercial nations. The payment of duties is secured by a bond given by the importer or owner of the goods and the goods are then said to be "in bond" and the places of deposit are known as "bonded warehouses."

These are chiefly warehouses owned and controlled by private parties who carry on an ordinary storage business for their own profit, the Government extending its authority over them and retaining a virtual possession of and control over the goods stored therein No person, however, has a right to keep a warehouse for the storage of dutiable goods unless appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who may revoke such appointment at his pleasure. An importer may establish his own private warehouse but it must be exclusively devoted to that purpose and under charge of a United States customs officer. The warehousing system as applied to imported merchandise was, according to the same authority, first adopted in Great Britain in 1802 and in the United States in 1846.

EUGENICS AND EUPSYCHICS.

The One Is All Right But the Other Is Very Important

(Richmond Times-Dispatch.)

"Eugenics is all right as a science to teach folks how to be well bred, but its punk pickings when it comes to teaching folks how to be well wed," observed Joseph Dope, last night, pointing charitably to the scarehead in the Sunday paper—Eugenic Mating—The Marriage of the Future. "Supposin' a man does produce a stifficate sayin' he's hygienic and all the rest, what's that got to do with makin' a happy flat? It's all on the girl's side. What's going to protect the man?

"Get the idea? I'm strong for upstarter in the First National Bank Building. I organized the first corn club in Henrico County, and I'm a member of the board of directors of the Tuckahoe District Playground Association. But just the same I recognize its limitations, and, believe me, you need something else besides a eugenic stifficate to uplift marriage.

Here's my idea," continued the Henrico County farmer-philosopher. "We need eupsychic marriage worse than we do eugenic marriage. If I was in the Legislature or the Episcopal diocese, I'd make every preacher require the bride to come across with a stifficate signed by the groom's lawyer and notary public, attesting to her psychic fitness to begin housekeeping.

"What do I mean by psychic fitness? Well, I mean lots of things. Eupsychic, you know, comes from two Hebrew words, 'meanin' well-minded. You give a man a wife who is well-minded, and you've got a permanent voter and a good citizen. First of all, no eupsychic stifficate should be issued to girls that read Strindberg or play auction bridge. Them two vices have busted more happy homes than poor cooking and boarders.

"And under no circumstances should the groom's lawyer and notary public issue a eupsychic stifficate to a girl who can't be happy outside a slit skirt. It's a bum dress without a single redeeming feature, according to the way the man that marries her will look at it. No such girl is well-minded. Then there's the girl that can't forget her college days long enough to pass up soul poetry for peeling potatoes. Hold up the stifficate on her until she learns.

"You get eupsychic marriage established as a national institution, and I'll guarantee eugenics will take care of itself. It's what men have been lookin' for all these years, but they don't know it—some stifficat plan to guarantee that the girl they promise to love, honor and cherish ain't achin' in her heart to teach the Montessori method, or cherishin' a secret ambition to become a street edition of Annette Kellerman."

We are going slow as to Mexico, which is right and proper. But we might cross over in the event some foreign government should drop in there for its health.—Waco Times-Herald.

More than 3,500,000 acres of land are held as game preserves in Scotland.

YOUR HAIR NEEDS PARISIAN SAGE

Use It As a Dressing—Banish Dandruff—Stop Falling Hair and Scalp Itch.

Parisian Sage, the delightful and invigorating hair tonic, is a true scalp nourisher. It penetrates into the scalp, gets to the roots of the hair, kills the dandruff germs, and supplies the hair with just the kind of nourishment it needs to make it grow abundantly.

Since its introduction into America Parisian Sage has had an immense sale, and here are the reasons:

It does not contain any ingredient injurious to the hair or scalp.

It removes dandruff with one application.

It stops falling hair and itching of the scalp.

It cleanses, cools and invigorates the scalp.

It makes hair that is thin, dull, matted or stringy—soft, abundant and radiant with life. It not only saves the hair but gives it that incomparable gloss and beauty you desire.

Parisian Sage is delicately perfumed—not sticky or greasy—and comes in fifty cent bottles at druggists or toilet counters.

Get a bottle now—at once. Rub a little into the scalp—you will be surprised with the result. Delighted users pronounce Parisian Sage the best, most pleasant and invigorating hair dressing made. Be sure you get Parisian Sage.

Recommended and sold by Robt. R. Bellamy.

(advertisement.)

CAN YOU DOUBT IT?

When the Proof Can be so Easily Investigated.

When so many grateful citizens of Wilmington testify to benefit derived from Doan's Kidney Pills, can you doubt the evidence? The proof is not far away—it is almost at your door. Read what a resident of Wilmington says about Doan's Kidney Pills. Can you demand more convincing testimony

W. L. Benson, 620 S. Second St., Wilmington, N. C., says. "My back ached nearly all the time and I could not straighten after stooping or lifting without having a sharp pain in my loins. Mornings when I got up, I was very lame and sore and I noticed that the kidney secretions contained sediment. Soon after I used Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Bellamy's Drug Store, I felt better in every way, and it was not long before I was enjoying the best of health. My advice to anyone suffering from kidney complaint is to try Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

(advertisement.)

Constipation and Heat Often Fatal

Regularity of Bowels Very Important to Health at This Time.

At no time of the year should people be more careful of the condition of the bowels than in hot weather. Many things may cause constipation in Summer, but whatever it may be the trouble should be promptly remedied. A constipated person lays himself or herself open to serious and often fatal diseases. That feeling of congestion, lassitude or dull headache is the first warning of trouble.

Don't try to remedy it by the excessive eating of fruit, which usually has a laxative effect, but lacks action in extreme cases. What is needed is a reliable but mild laxative tonic like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Take a dose of it at night before retiring—it is pleasant-tasting and free from griping—and by morning your bowels will be emptied and your head clear. You will feel energetic again.

You cannot obtain such results with cathartics, purgatives, salts or pills, as, unlike Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, they are without tonic value and entirely too harsh. Among the thousands of dependable converts to Syrup Pepsin are the families of Mr. F. C. Harris, Live Oak, Fla., who now finds his stomach better than it has been in ten years; and Mrs. T. D. Diemer, 835 San Pedro St., Trinidad, Colo., who is cured of various digestive troubles after all doctors that she knew had failed. A bottle can be obtained of any druggist at fifty cents or one dollar, the latter size being for family use. Results as claimed are guaranteed or your money will be refunded. This grand remedy is the safeguard of health in thousands of good American families.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it, postpaid, by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 418 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

Got the Florist

MRS. PRESCOTT had just heard of the illness of a dear friend. She was about to leave town that morning for an extended trip. There was no time to call. Turning to the telephone, she got the florist and ordered a choice selection of roses sent with her card to the address of the invalid.

Without the telephone she would have been unable to do this little act of kindness.

When you telephone—smile

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

WOMEN

Rubber Sole White Canvas OXFORDS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AT—

PETERSON & RULFS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

FIFTEEN-DAY EXCURSION VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19th

$11.00 ——— ROUND TRIP ——— $11.00

Special Train—Sleeping Cars and Coaches

Leave Raleigh	8:00 P. M.
Leave Durham	9:00 P. M.
Leave Hillsboro	9:35 P. M.
Leave Mebane	10:00 P. M.
Leave Haw River	10:10 P.M.
Leave Burlington	10:30 P. M.

Seuarate accommodations for colored people.
Tickets limited fifteen days.
Stop over at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington on return trip.
Have your Pullman reservations made in advance.
Don't miss this opportunity to visit the World's Greatest Seashore Resort.
Take advantage of special train via SOUTHERN RAILWAY and make the trip without change.
For Pullman reservations, detailed information, etc., ask your agent, or write,

J. O. JONES,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
RALEIGH, N. C.

S. D. KISER,
City Ticket Agent,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The Mosquito

and

HOW TO GET RID OF IT.

By S. A. M.

Listen while I tell to you,
A story absolutely true.
It has a moral as you will see,
Read it—you'll agree with me.
You know this is the time of year,
When Mosquitoes fill the very air.
And thereby hangs my tale of woe,
For by this "ditty" I'm going to show
That Mosquitoes like their friends, the Fly,
Cause hundreds and thousands of folks to die.
I'm going to make it my "special biz"
To tell you what a Mosquito is,
That dirty little, measly pest,
That steals away our sleep and rest.
Whose business is to sing and bite,
And keep you awake the livelong night.
And when he does begin to buz,
I won't say where you wish he was,
When the air is heavy the night is hot
You try to sleep—but just cannot.
And when you take a little nap,
You awake yourself with an awful slap.
And find out when you raise your hand,
He's gone to join the "Mosquito band."
And when this pest presents his bill,
The chances are you will be ill.
But let me tell you of its birth.
How it gets upon this earth.
You know it is a general rule,
It breeds the best in a stagnant pool.
It's found in almost every clime,
From early Spring till Winter time.
If you will study closely a mosquito's ways,
You'll find five hundred eggs she lays,
In every place where water is stale,
Be it river, lake, pond, barrel or pail,
If you watch these eggs a day or so,
You'll find that wiggles from them grow,
These wiggles also have their turn,
Producing the mosquitoes which carry the germ,
Then away in droves these pests will fly,
Their only mission to make folks die.
I know of only one sure way
To drive this little pest away.
There are lots of remedies, we all know well,
But most of them have such a smell
Folks say that they are very sure,
They'll take the bites and not the cure.
There's "Skeederine" and "Skeeperget," and "Skeeder-so and so."
But all they claim for them to do is—make the "Skeeder go".
The odor of my remedy's fine,
Pleasant like the long-leaf pine.
It's different too, from all the rest,
It rids you of the measly pest.
Take a bottle—close your bedroom door,
Just spray it a time or two or more.
Then when you're ready to go to bed,
You'll find that every mosquito is dead.
No need for you to fume nor fret,
No need to use a mosquito net,
No Malaria fever nor Typhoid,
For all of these you can avoid.
Go to bed when ere you please,
And sleep all night with perfect ease.
You buy a bottle, give it a test,
I'm sure that it will do the rest.
And like scores of other folks I know
You'll say—why didn't I try it before.
Manufactured in dear old Wilmington,
The healthiest place beneath the sun,
Where flies, mosquitoes, and all insects
Each day are passing in their checks.
The reason, too, is plain enough,
Because folks use this kind of stuff.
I tell you there is nothing greater,
Than "SHEPARD'S HOUSE FLY DRIVER AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR."

(advertisement.)

EXCURSION

—FROM—
WILMINGTON, N. C.
—TO—
COLUMBIA, S. C.
—VIA—
ATLANTIC COAST LINE
Tuesday, August 19th, 1913.

The Atlantic Coast Line will operate a low round-trip excursion from Wilmington and intermediate points to Columbia and return on Tuesday, August 19th, 1913, at the fare and on the schedule shown below:

Leave Wilmington at 7:00 A. M.; Returning will leave Columbia Wednesday, August 20th, at 6:00 P. M. Round trip from this point only $2.50.

Separate cars will be provided for white and colored passengers.

Get ready for this delightful trip.

T. C. WHITE,
General Passenger Agent.
W. J. CRAIG,
Passenger Traffic Manager.
THOS. H. KNIGHT,
Advertising Distributor.

au6 to au19

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway

SCENIC ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Two Fast Vestibule Trains With Dining Car Service.

Through Pullman Sleepers to Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

Lv. Richmond	2:00pm	6:40pm	11.00pm
Ar. Louisville	11:00am		7:30pm
Ar. Cincinnati	8:15am	10:00pm	5:00pm
Ar. Chicago	5:00pm	6:45pm	7:10am
Ar. St. Louis	6:28pm	6:28pm	7:45am

Direct connections for all points West and Northwest.

Quickest and Best Route.

The line to the Celebrated Mountain Resorts of Virginia.

For descriptive matter, schedules and Pullman reservations, address

W. O. WARTHEN, D. P. A.,
C. & O. Ry. Co., Richmond, Va.

SUPERIOR TO COPAIBA & INJECTIONS
SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY
RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of W. A. Caldwell, deceased, late of New Hanover county, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate, to present same to the undersigned on or before July 13th, 1914, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make payment to the undersigned.

This July 12th, 1913.

R. R. STONE,
Administrator.

jy13-su4t

NEWS NOTES OF LUMBERTON

Little Prospect for Postoffice Building —Windstorm Does Little Damage —Views and Comments on Things in General

(Special Star Crorespondence.)

Lumberton, N. C., August 9.—A gentleman who spent two or three days in Washington City last week does not think much of the prospects for a postoffice building in Lumberton. He called on the officials who have that part of the postoffice service in hand and they intimated that real estate in Lumberton would have to get cheaper before Uncle Sam would invest in a lot upon which to erect a building.

An inspector was here recently trying to locate a site, but none of the lots seem to be what is wanted, and when that is secured at what the government considers a reasonable price a building in keeping with the county Court House would be erected. Until that is done new postoffice building talk is hot air. Next year is election year for Congressmen again and possibly there will be some new developments.

A day or two ago we heard a citizen giving the town authorities down the country for wasting the town's money in a way that no one would derive any benefit. He called attention to the amount that had been "thrown away" in mounting the two guns on the Court House yard and said that the money had better have been used in filling up some of the mud holes in town. He was asked where the mud holes were located and he said all round in his community. Another thing he didn't like was the size of the guns or balls, he didn't care which. He said the guns were only one inch, while the balls sent here to be used were 10 or 12 inches, and that if the time ever came when it would be necessary to use those guns the town would be in a pretty fix with so much difference in the size of gun and shot. We went to see how much tax that man paid the town and found it was actually less than one dollar. So many just like that.

We do not think there is much to it, but we have heard it talked within the past few days that an effort would be made when the Legislature meets again to get it to create a new Recorder's court district composed of a portion of Wishart's township. It has been suggested that if such a thing could be done and Mr. Ira Wilkins, of Bellamy, be appointed Recorder that there might be some changes in the conduct of some of the inhabitants of that section.

A man residing five miles from town was pulled up before Recorder McLean this week on the charge of vagrancy. The prosecutors could not say that the man ever interferred with anyone; that he did not attend to his own affairs, but the only work they had ever seen him do was fishing and hunting. The Recorder dismissed the case as he said he could find nothing against him. Our experience is that fishing is awful hard work especially when the fish won't bite.

It is expected that many Lumberton people will attend the firemen's tournament in Wilmington next week. The round trip rate from here will be $2.95; tickets on sale 12th, 13th and 14th, good returning until Saturday 23rd, inclusive. Besides the special rates an excursion will be run from here on Wednesday, returning same date, the fare for which will be $1 for the round trip; children half price.

Mr. Fred J. Thomas and family returned this week from Carolina Beach where they spent two weeks. Mr. Thomas says she has been to many resorts, but for a good, quiet, peaceful place to rest and be treated nicely Carolina Beach is the best she has ever seen. For being clever and doing all in their power to make visitors comfortable, she says the people there have no superiors.

Mr. Clyde Martin has opened a fruit and confectionery stand in the little building corner Fifth and Elm streets, recently occupied by the city market. There is not a better stand in town and Mr. Martin should do a good business.

Twenty tickets were sold here on Tuesday to people going on the Seaboard Norfolk excursion. Those who went returned yesterday morning.

Rural Policeman Eli Phillips had to make a trip to the country last Sunday on business. After performing his mission he found himself within a mile of a church where service was to held and decided to attend. All who know Mr. Phillips know that he will go to church at every opportunity. When he entered the church he noticed that he attracted a good deal of attention. Pretty soon a young man balled up a wad of paper and threw it at another causing him to look around. When he returned and got the eye of a friend there was a stampede from the church, a half dozen or more young men leaving in a hurry. After service was over Mr. Phillips learned the cause of the young men leaving in such haste. He was told that they had been "tanked up" and raising "rough house" the night before and thought he was after them. But for their action he would probably never have known it but as they gave the thing away there'll be apt to be some change changing hands.

A farmer residing five miles from town told The Star man yesterday morning that in all his farming experience he had never grown so many watermelons. He estimated that at present there were in his field at least 15 large wagon loads of ripe melons but said he was too busy with other work to gather and haul them to market.

There is no use in saying people will not obey the law when they find that the officials mean to enforce it. The speed at which automobiles now travel in Lumberton is proof of that fact. But those who persist in riding bicycles on the sidewalks are getting into trouble.

Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock a thunder storm of short duration, accompanied by wind, reaching almost the proportions of a cyclone passed over the extreme southern part of town. Near the residence of Mr. A. H. Hinds, south of the Seaboard tracks, two large gum trees were blown up by the roots or twisted off. Mrs. Hinds hastened to close the front door but the wind blew in so hard that she was forced back before reaching the door. At the Lumberton Cotton Mill, in the eastern part of town, the wind got in the mill before the employes noticed what was going on and for a short time it looked like everything would be wrecked, but soon it was over and no damage of any consequence was done. The rainfall which is said to have continued not over 30 minutes, is reported to have been blinding. In the northern part of town no rainfall was reported and nobody knew what was going on in the southern part.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sharpe, of Anderson, S. C., are visiting at the home of Mr. Sharpe's brother, Mr. J. A. Sharpe, on East Fifth street.

Miss Annie Quinlivan, after spending two weeks here, returned to her home in Wilmington this morning. She was accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Wishart, who will spend several days in Wilmington.

Mrs. G. B. McLeod and son, Mr. G. B. McLeod, Jr., and daughter, Miss Irene McLeod, left for the mountains Thursday.

The insurance company in which Mr. W. D. Baggett held a policy on his stock of hardware which was damaged by fire several days ago, settled the claim yesterday. Two hardware men were chosen as appraisers and they decided that $200 would cover the damage. The policy was written for $1,500 by Mr. S. H. Hamilton, local representative. The damage to the building, owned by Mr. W. W. Carlyle, is also ready for settlement and will be in the neighborhood of $125. The building, being located within the fire limit, cannot be repaired. It has not been learned whether Mr. Baggett will continue to do business in the present building in its present condition or move to some other location.

We heard Mr. D. W. Millsaps giving some ancient history of Lumberton this week which will be news to the people of the present day. He says that he was chief of police of the town for a while about 30 years ago when there were between 15 and 20 saloons, each of which paid $10 per month privilege tax while other business houses paid $5 per annum. Mr. Millsaps says at that time there was no property or poll town tax as the privilege tax brought in all the revenue needed. We began paying poll tax in Lumberton, as we remember, 30 years ago, and it was then 75 cents. We do not pay poll tax anymore, but it is our opinion that when a fellow gets through paying that tax here now, county and town, a $7 bill is ruined. Your correspondent does not think history will repeat itself so far as paying no tax in Lumberton is concerned. But we are up-to-now and it takes cash.

At last the Seaboard has done what should have been done long ago. It has been customary for the ticket agent to sell tickets, check baggage, handle train orders, answer questions, etc., which is often work enough for three men. Mr. Cashwell, from the freight office, will hereafter look after the baggage part of the business and all passengers have to do to get good service is to be there on time—not wait for the arrival of the train to rush down with a mileage book and a lot of baggage.

Two gentlemen arrived here yesterday from Waxhaw, accompanied by 13 fox hounds. They left in the afternoon for the Smith place, about 10 miles from town owned by Mr. C. M. Barker, where they will spend several days hunting and fishing. After arriving at their destination and getting straightened out, they took the dogs out for a little exercise and in a short time two foxes were caught. Two or three other gentlemen are expected to arrive the first of the week to join in the sport. Mr. Barker and Dr. Regan will also join the party.

At the close of service last Sunday night at the First Baptist church, Rev. C. H. Durham, the pastor, announced that he had decided the question as to whether or not he would accept the call of the Brown Memorial church in Winston, and stated that he had decided to remain in Lumberton. Not only his congregation, but the other denominations in town are greatly rejoiced at his decision.

Your correspondent is told that during the storm which visited the southern edge of town Thursday afternoon, as referred to in another item of this correspondence, that two miles southeast of here the ground was completely covered with hail, but it was so small that little, if any damage, was done.

It is understood that the series of meetings which began two weeks ago at the First Baptist church, will close tomorrow night. During these meetings services have been held twice a day and the spacious building has been filled to its capacity, especially at the night services. As a result of the meetings quite a number have connected themselves with the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen McIntyre and two little sons, Robert and Stephen, left yesterday evening for Waynesville where they expect to spend several weeks.

Mr. W. C. Barnes, stenographer in the law office of McLean, Varser & McLean, returned from his vacation Thursday night, and Miss Olive Bacon, stenographer in the same office, left yesterday morning to spend her vacation with her parents at Thomasville.

The many friends of Col. A. B. Small will be glad to learn that his condition is somewhat improved. Col. Small has been confined at home for several weeks with a severe attack of rheumatism.

It is understood that several out-of-town people are expected to attend the sale of the Lumberton Drug Company's business which takes place next Friday. The probabilities are that the purchaser will pay a good price. All who know anything about Lumberton know it is one of the best towns anywhere and many are kept away because they cannot secure buildings in which to do business.

Mr. R. H. Crichton left this morning for Roan Mountain, Tenn., where Mrs. Crichton and sister, Miss Edie Fuller, are spending the Summer. Mr. Crichton expects to return in a week or ten days.——Mr. Jno. S. McNeill went to Laurinburg this morning where his family are visiting relatives.

Mrs. Jno. Woodward, of Statesville, arrived last night to spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. L. C. Townsend. Mrs. Woodward was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Emily.

Mrs. Dennis Biggs and little son, who had been visiting relatives at Rowland, returned home yesterday afternoon.

As a result of the heavy rains above here during the past few days, Lumber river is on another swell. High water has prevailed more regularly in the river this Summer than we remember ever seeing it before.

Miss Erma Whitfield and nephews, William and Walter Hammond, arrived this morning from Asheboro to visit Miss Whitfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Whitfield.

FIREWORKS
At Lumina
TOMORROW NIGHT, 9 P. M.
(Weather Permitting)

FUEL OIL FOR ENGLISH NAVY

Proposition to Change from Coal Seriously Debated by Parliament —Oil Declared Fuel of the Future

London, August 9.—Since steam was substituted for sails, and iron ships for wooden ones, the British navy has undertaken no more daring change than its plans to adopt oil for fuel in the place of coal.

All naval men and scientists recognize the fact, and the announcement made to Parliament by Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, has aroused a debate which involves the future safety of the United Kingdom. The scientific men seem to agree that oil is the naval fuel of the future, but the question asked is whether Britain should lead the nations to that future. She was the pioneer in building dreadnaughts, but some authorities hold that the dreadnaught was a colossal mistake, and that the era of mammoth ships and resulting enormous budgets might have been avoided if the strongest naval power had not led the way and forced her rivals to follow.

Whether an island kingdom, with a world's supply of coal to draw upon in the island which is its naval base, should abandon coal for another form of fuel all of which must be imported from abroad, is the vital point of discussion. There are no oil fields in the United Kingdom, and few in the British empire. The North American continent and the Far East, principally Borneo and Burma, would have to be the main sources of supply, with some help from Roumania and the British island of Trinidad. Asiatic oil must be shipped through Suez and the Mediterranean, where it would have to run the gauntlet of the Japanese fleet in the first stage of the journey, in the event of possible wars, and then pass through the Mediterranean, where British naval power is steadily declining as Italian and Austrian building progresses. American oil must be brought across the Atlantic where the American fleet in the beginning of the voyage, and perhaps the German at this end, would have to be reckoned with.

The advantages of oil are set forth attractively by the naval expert of the Pall Mall Gazette. The complements of vessels could be reduced one-third by giving up stokers, and the increasing difficulty of enlisting enough men thereby met. There would be larger and healthier living space for the men on ships, and the hard and dirty work of coaling ships would be no more. Strategical possibilities of war vessels would be increased by greater speed and secrecy of movement.

On the other hand, this paper asks the admiralty certain pointed questions. Can they guarantee that there will be adequate sources of supply open in all parts of the world at all times? Can they control sufficient sources of supply to render the navy independent of monopolies and trusts, most of them controlled by foreigners? Can sufficient storage be provided, safe from attack, to supply the navy for at least three months, and can similar stores be kept at coaling stations in other parts of the world? Is it established beyond doubt that oil thus stored will not deteriorate?

Mr. Churchill said that if the navy can protect the island's food supply it can protect its oil supply; that the admiralty intends to acquire the ownership or control of a considerable proportion of the oil fields in the empire, and to provide for a "safe" reserve against the contingency of war, and that the possibilities of distilling oil from coal were under discussion.

Mr. Churchill's parallel of Britain's oil supply with the food supply is criticised on the ground that food in case of need may be brought from many different ports, while the oil will be at a few fixed stations only. Another criticism is that the world's future supply of oil, and the life-time of the present sources of supply are factors which cannot be estimated. Lord Charles Beresford says the whole project is a huge "gamble" which may prove disastrous.

Before Congress gets through dealing with the banana some of its members are likely to slip on the peel. —Chicago Record-Herald.

While the wife of his bosom is away the average man feels as though he were regularly molting buttons.—Chicago News.

The White House kitchen has every modern electrical convenience.

Buy Your Lot NOW and Build Your Cottage Later at the New

Wilmington Beach

The Attractive Location

Destined to Be the Atlantic City of the South Atlantic! Now Is The Time to Purchase Your Lot! Sales Increasing Daily!

Read what we guarantee to do. We are going to have a real Beach at last. 24-foot Boardwalk the entire length of property (construction to begin at once), Macadam Boulevard, connecting with the proposed County road, now under construction.

Hotels, Piers, Dancing Pavillion, Bath Houses, Tennis Courts, Garage, Etc.

4 Boulevards, 90 feet wide, and 20 Avenues, 50 feet wide. This is the Beach with the Guaranteed Improvements that will cost Thousands of Dollars. These Improvements Guarantee Increased Values.

Wilmington Beach Corporation

14 Princess Street Phone 312

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION and CO-OPERATIVE RURAL BANKING IN DENMARK

Kingdom a Dairy Farm - Originally a Poor Country - System of Land Credits - Getting Out of Debt - Form of Mortgage and Mortgage Bond.

Copenhagen, Denmark.

THERE is a dairy concern in northwest Europe called Denmark. It takes in a whole country, has a king, a legislature, a police force and a customs service. But for all that it is a dairying concern and about the most prosperous and businesslike concern of its kind that the world is likely ever to see. The king is the executive head of the dairy, the legislature gives most of its time to enacting dairying regulations and the police and customs force are kept busy carrying out these regulations. This national dairy has a trade mark too and every pound of butter that goes out of Denmark must bear this trade-mark and it cannot enjoy the right to that trade-mark unless it measures up to a certain standard of quality. Moreover, so jealously is that standard guarded, so high is the mark set, that England (the country whose name we always connect with several of the best breeds of dairy cattle) purchases some $50,000,000 worth of Danish butter a year.

The mere statement of the Danish dairy export trade is astounding. Of butter, bacon and eggs, the principal agricultural exports, Denmark ships each year just a little less than $100,000,000. Say $90,000,000 to be conservative. Denmark is, if you are used to New England measurements about twice the size of New Hampshire. If you are more familiar with Western areas, Denmark is about one-seventeenth the size of Texas. Yet as compared to Denmark's exports of three farm products of nearly a billion dollars the United States has a total domestic export trade, manufactures and agricultural products combined, of something less than two and a quarter billion dollars. Does that sound as though the United States was making as good a showing as it might in exports or in the development of its agricultural resources?

How is this done? Through education, co-operation and utilization. Some of the American periodicals have been campaigning recently to secure a reform of the American school system. The teaching in the United States, they assert, is too academic and not practical. The Danish school system serves these campaigners well as a model. But it is not with the Danish school system that the American Commission on Agricultural Co-operation, which visited Denmark under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress, is concerned. There study was confined to the co-operative systems of the little kingdom.

* * *

As it is a dairying country, indeed the entire kingdom seems to be one big dairy farm, naturally the co-operative dairies have shown the greatest strength. Also, because of the great importance of this industry, the government has done a great deal for it. Indeed, to say that the government aids dairying in Denmark is almost to say that the tail wags the dog. The legislative body, at least the lower house which really controls matters, is an organization of legislating dairymen. Appropriations in the interest of the natural industry are the largest and have the first consideration. There are 1,200 co-operative dairies in Denmark producing 200,000,000 pounds of butter a year. The milk is taken from the farms to the co-operative dairies every day. The farmers manage the co-operative dairies through boards and this gives them a first class business training and broadens them in every way. The successful conduct of the 4,000 co-operative societies of one kind and another in Denmark is a high tribute to the intelligence and sound business judgement of the farmers. One thing is particularly noticeable to the traveler in rural Denmark. The farmers of that country seem to have wider interests, more thoroughly developed intellectual resources than the farmers of other countries. How much this is due to the educational system and how much to the business affairs thrust upon them through the operation of their co-operative societies is impossible to say. The training given them through the management of the co-operative societies, however, may be more thoroughly appreciated when it is understood that many of these societies are engaged in an export trade of considerable magnitude that carries their wares, particularly their butter, to England, Spain, Portugal and even to Porto Rico and the Philippines. These societies are depended upon for everything. The co-operative idea is perhaps more thoroughly developed in Denmark than in any other country in the world. Of course the restricted area of the Kingdom and the small size of the farms, a farm averages only 37 acres in Denmark, makes co-operation more practical than it would be in a larger country of more diversified interests. The co-operative societies buy the fertilizers and cattle foods for the farmers. All of this is purchased at the lowest obtainable wholesale price and is resold to the farmers without profit. Experts are maintained to analyze both feed and fertilizer. Thus cotton-seed oil cakes are bought from America and soya beans from Manchuria. Every co-operative society (it may be that a certain number of members to a society is required) is given the services of agricultural experts whose salaries are paid in part by the Government and in part by the society. These experts make the rounds among the farmers giving each one advice upon the care of his cattle. Through the aid of the co-operative society a detailed record is kept of the results from every cow. There are co-operative societies to improve the breed of the cattle. Thus a farmer knows and keeps as a matter of record (in most instances it was seen chalked down on a slate in the stable) the name of the sire of his cow, the butter giving record of the mother, the amount of milk and percentage of butter fat obtained from the cow the season before, the time the cow last calved and when she is to calf again, the highest record of milk yield since she calved and the yield at the time, as well, of course, as the percentages of butter fat. According to that record the cow's feed is decided upon. Thus the Danish farmer "operates" his cows as though they were machines. So much of such and such a sort of feed goes in and so many gallons of milk of such and such a percentage of butter fat must come out. If it doesn't there is the expert visiting the farm every three weeks to see what is wrong. The care of the cattle is carried so far that they are, in the methods of protecting their cows from tuberculosis, years ahead of the methods employed in the United States to protect human beings. Even individual drinking cups for the cows are resorted to and the temperature of the stables is carefully regulated.

* * *

Of course things were not always this way in Denmark. Far from it. It is not a very inviting looking country. The climate is abominable at certain seasons of the year, it is said, and even what was supposedly a favorable season would hardly have served as a lure to American summer with almost anything in the good old resorters who are willing to put up summer time. Cows are pastured in the open in Denmark for sixteen weeks of the year. This short pasture season is adhered to partially as a measure of economy but largely because of the inclement weather. When they are out in the fields the cows are tethered and allowed to graze over only a small piece of land in order to prevent a waste. This gives an idea of the economy practiced by the Danish farmers. When in pasture they are watered three times a day. This indicates the care they receive. A great deal of the pasture and farm land of Denmark had to be recovered from swamp lands. In fact the modern dairy of Denmark is comparatively a new institution.

The task of transforming that country can never be appreciated by persons who had not known it thirty or more years ago. But the means by which it was done is still the source of strength of the Danish farmers—that is the school system and the co-operative societies. The members of the American Commission could get no adequate idea of what had been done in years past but they could see the present strength of the institutions. In the first place an enormous amount of capital was necessary to develop the dairy interests of such a country. Up to some forty years ago the Danish farmers were engaged largely in raising grain. This became unprofitable on their worn out farms and with the great decreases in the price of grain which occurred about then the farmers had to change their methods. This meant an entire change of the very complexion of their farms. Their stock had to be increased and bettered. Their stables had to be increased and improved and means had to be provided for the manufacture and marketing of the dairy products. This required capital. The Government did all that it could do but that was not enough. So co-operation was tried and co-operative credit societies were introduced to create capital. The venture was successful.

The Danish farmer now has the support of co-operative societies to multiply his every dollar to the power of a dozen dollars. He can mortgage his farm, borrow on his own integrity, buy at wholesale and secure the big part instead of the little of the profits at which his produce sells. The problem of big estates has been effectively dealt with in Denmark and the means employed to create small holdings have drawn an unusual amount of Government assistance into the co-operative system. Any honest man who has had five years experience as a farmer and can prove himself an able and trustworthy agriculturist can secure a farm. The Government has done most of this and it is not of interest to Americans since no such conditions prevail in the United States. It is simply a temporary expedient, albeit a wise one, to do away with the old system of landed estates and to place the farmers, the real tillers of the soil, upon the land as owners.

* * *

The American Commission has secured in Denmark certain information with regard to the system of land credit which should clearly show the American farmer the difference between his own position when he wants to mortgage his farm and that of the Dane. In Denmark, as in Germany, France and other European countries, the farmer does not place his mortgage with a private lender but turns it into a society or pool where with a great number of other mortgages it serves as security for an issue of bonds. The farmer thus adds to his own security that of a great number of other farmers and the collective security thus formed enables the bonds which represent the mortgages to be sold at a far lower rate of interest. The system was described in detail during the visit of the Commission in Germany and need not be gone over again here. Suffice it to say that as the farmer becomes the debtor of a permanent business corporation instead of the debtor of an individual as he is in the United States, he is permitted to keep the money for a far longer period of years and can pay it back in very small installments. In Denmark, for some reason not quite clear, the farmers are granted the money for a fixed term, 47 years.

The following is taken from a Danish mortgage society law:

Members of the company (that is farmers who have mortgaged their property) must pay a yearly amount of 4 per cent interest, 3-4 per cent amortization, and 1-4 per cent for expenses, making altogether 5 per cent per annum. Their debts are thus paid off (principal and interest) in 47 years.

In comparison with this the American farmer mortgages his farm at, let us say, 7 per cent. Statistics were recently collected in the United States over several states showing that many millions of dollars' worth of mortgages could be bought each year to bring in 7 per cent and a good many at higher rates. The American farmer gets this money for either three or five years as a rule. The average mortgage in the United States is supposed to run, that is with renewals, for 12 years. This would require the American farmer to pay from 90 to 95 per cent for the use of his money for 12 years. The Danish farmer would pay 135 per cent for his money for 47 years. The American farmer would be paying 7.5 per cent a year for his money whereas the Dane would pay 2.9 per cent. The Dane's loan is an investment. He can afford to invest money at such a rate in the upbuilding of his plant—the farm.

The American's loan is only a thing to be resorted to in extreme cases. It is a means to realize a certain needed amount of cash. The American is temporarily putting his farm in pawn. The Dane is using his credit. It would not be difficult for the Dane to invest the money secured from his mortgage in his farm so as to secure him a profit each year. He has to pay 5 per cent. If he increases his income 5 per cent he has gotten his money for nothing and has the advantages of the improvements at the expiration of the loan. If the American farmer, through the investment of his loan money in his farm, should increase his income 7.5 per cent a year, he still has to dig up the 100 per cent to pay back at the end of the five or twelve years or whenever he can wind up the mortgage.

* * *

Each year the Dane is digging his way out of debt. The American farmer is only paying interest. The debt is always the same. He has to pay that back in one big lump and the farming business is not the sort of business where men realize their profits in lumps of money. Moreover the Dane stands mighty little risk of foreclosure. The American is in considerable danger of it. Of course if his rich aunt dies, the Dane can pay off his loan at once or pay off as much of it as he likes and reduce his yearly payments. But rich aunts don't die every year and there are not many other happenings on a farm that can put the farmer in possession of enough money at one time to pay off the principal of his loan.

When the Commission was engaged in its study of the land credit question in Germany the question arose of the conflicting state laws granting rights of redemption for several years to defaulting mortgagees. The Danes get around this point, though they have no state laws of course, by requiring a farmer to waive all rights of redemption. In fact the Danish farmer upon taking out a loan with a mortgage society promises that he will not resort to that incomprehensible bug bear the law, to delay or double-cross his creditors if it becomes necessary to sell him out to recover the loan. But if he waives this right, he in return receives others which far outweigh any legal right of redemption.

To make clear the proceedings of these mortgage societies the following translations of a mortgage, a mortgage bond and a farmers' application for a mortgage are quoted. They are all taken from the Danish societies:

No. I.—Application for Membership of a Mortgage Bank.

I, the undersigned, hereby request the directors of the Mortgage Bank for Danish landowners to accept the property named N. N. situated in the province of N. N. as security for the sum of —— pounds. I have read the by-laws and submit to them entirely. I send herewith the following documents — — — — to assist in determining the value of my property, and I pledge myself herewith to afford them all further information on the subject that I can. I also promise, as soon as the amount of the loan has been fixed, to make out in due course a legal mortgage of my property to the company in the form required.

Signed, ————.

No. II.—Form of Mortgage Bond.

Mortgage Bond for —— issued by the Mortgage Bank of Danish landowners. No. ——. The Mortgage Bank of Danish landowners will pay —— to the bearer of this bond, whenever he presents it for payment in accordance with Par. 10 of the by-laws, or when the bond, after due notice given by the company, is redeemable after having been drawn out. Until such a date the company will pay interest at 4 per cent upon this bond, payable once a year, the first time on January 1st, 191—. The payment will be made at the bearers' choice either at the Head Office at Copenhagen, or at the branch offices—Aalborg, Aarhus, Viborg, Ribe, Odense, or Maribo. In order to insure the payment of both principal and interest the company pledges the landed property of all the landowners who are members of the company, and submits herewith in case of failure in prompt payment of principal and interest to the same summary procedure as that which it uses itself, with those of its debtors who are backward with their payments. Interest coupons for the first 10 years are attached to this bond. When the last coupon falls due fresh ones will be provided on the production of the order slip.

Copenhagen 1st, ——. Mortgage Bank of Danish landowners. N. N. royal commissioner. N. N. chairman. N. N. cashier. N. N. bookkeeper. N. N. Attorney. Entered in Ledger No. N. N. Bookkeeper.

No. III.—Form for a Mortgage made out in favor of the Mortgage Bank of Danish Landowners.

We the undersigned, I, N. N. and I, N. N. his wife acknowledge herewith that we have received from the Mortgage Bank of Danish landowners the sum of —— pounds (—— Pounds Sterling) in Mortgage Bonds. We hereby promise to pay in interest principal and management expenses, the annual sum of —— pounds (—— Pounds Sterling) to be always paid in advance, one-half on the first and one-half on the ——, and to pay the said sum in ready money and without deduction at such a place within the kingdom as the directors may determine. Meanwhile we promise to pay beforehand upon delivery of the bonds 4 per cent interest upon them for the period from the day of delivery until the first pay day, the 1st ——. When we have duly paid the above mentioned amount during —— years, all our obligations to the Mortgage Bank have been fulfilled, and specially our obligation to repay the loan we have received. We declare hereby that when we are backward in the payment of our interest we will submit to its amount being taken up as a loan from a house of business at 5 per cent or less, and that we will submit to any sort of summary execution on the part of the Mortgage Bank which the law may permit for the liquidation of the debt, and that without raising any objection on our part.

Especially are we willing, that the second time there is a delay in the payment of interest, the bank may insist upon the sale of the security and carry it out in such a manner that the purchaser may at once be able to take over all our rights and business obligations including the payment of interest upon the mortgage. Moreover, we permit the Mortgage Bank on giving three months' notice to demand the repayment of our loan, and that without our making any objections, whenever the mortgage has been divided in such a way, owing to a sale, a division of property, etc., that each portion of it is worth less than 55 pounds, or when the value of the property mortgaged has been diminished by a quarter owing to our own fault and no longer affords sufficient security for the loan. As security for all our debts to the company we herewith charge with a first mortgage our property as designated in the appended extract from the Register of Mortgages for a sum of —— pounds (—— Pounds Sterling), as long as we are under any obligation to the company. We acknowledge the right of the company to inspect the property at any time and promise to give it our assistance under all circumstances. At every change of ownership an extract from the Register of Mortgages with regard to the transfer of the mortgage will be handed over to the company. If the property mortgaged is divided at any time, a trustee will be appointed to pay interest on behalf of all the owners. When there are several mortgagors this passage must run as follows:

We bind ourselves to pay the total half-yearly amount to the company by the agency of a trustee, namely by N. N. until we receive notice of any change in this respect. We submit herewith to the by-laws of the company at present in force and to those which may be made later on and we promise not to take advantage of any dilatory procedure in the case of a lawsuit with the company, as we regard our debt to them as being in a state of liquidation. The above document has been made out at our request. Its contents are known to us and have been read to us. We acknowledge it to be drawn up in due form and binding upon us, as witness our hands and seals this —— day of —— 191—.

N. N. —— N. N. ——,
N. N. ——,

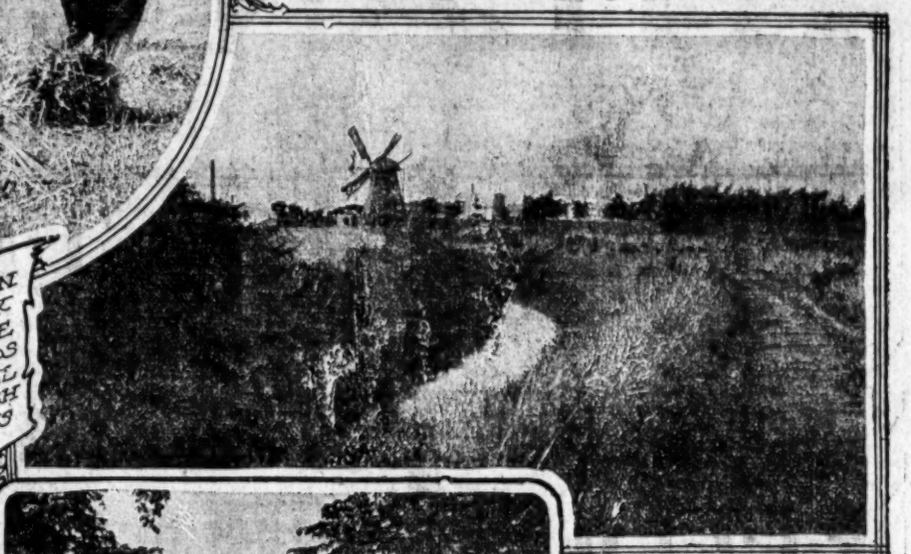
Attested by a public notary as to the genuineness of the signature.

Appendix. Extracts from the Register of Mortgages.

TYPICAL DANISH FARM TEAM LOADING HAY

WOMEN WORK IN THE FIELDS ON ALL DANISH FARMS

OXEN PERFORM MOST OF THE WORK ON DANISH FARMS



WINDMILLS DOT THE LANDSCAPE THROUGHOUT DENMARK

DANISH PEASANT WITH CARRYING YOKE

EVERY INCH OF DANISH SOIL IS INTENSIVELY CULTIVATED

EXCURSIONS!

VIA

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

The Standard Railroad of the South

ATLANTIC CITY

New Jersey

AUGUST 12th

$12.50 From WILMINGTON Proportionate Rates From Many Other Points in N. C. **$12.50**

Tickets will be on sale for All Trains on Tuesday, and will be limited to return until August 26, 1913, thereby giving about two weeks at America's Premier Summer Resort.

No stop-overs will be allowed on the going trip, but on the return trip they will be allowed within the final limit at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, by depositing tickets with ticket agents.

COLUMBIA

South Carolina

AUGUST 19th

$2.50 From WILMINGTON And Correspondingly Low Rates From All Intermediate Points. **$2.50**

SPECIAL TRAIN Leaves Wilmington 7 A. M. Tuesday

RETURNING, LEAVE COLUMBIA 6 P. M., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20.

To the Mountain and Seashore Resorts

From Chadbourn, N. C., and All Points in South Carolina

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13th

ROUND TRIP RATES FROM CHADBOURN

WASHINGTON, D. C.
RICHMOND, VA. . . .
NORFOLK, VA. **$8.50**

If desired, tickets routed via Atlantic Coast Line to Richmond will be honored for return passage via A. C. L. from Norfolk. Such tickets will be validated at Norfolk.

Tickets routed by Atlantic Coast Line to Norfolk will, if desired, be honored for return passage via A. C. L. from Richmond or Petersburg. Such tickets will be validated at Richmond or Petersburg by ticket agent of A. C. L.

Asheville, N. C. $7.25	Lenoir, N. C.	Shelby, N. C.	Spartanburg, S. C. $5.50
Brevard, N. C. $7.50	Lincolnton, N. C.	Tryon, N. C. $6.30	Walhalla, S. C. $5.75
Flat Rock, N. C. $6.40	Marion, N. C. $7.25	Waynesville, N. C. $8.50	Waterloo, S. C. $5.00
Hendersonville, N. C. $6.50	Morehead City	Abbeville, S. C. $5.00	White Stone Springs, S. C. $5.50
Hot Springs, N. C. $8.50	Rutherfordton, N. C.	Anderson, S. C. $5.75	Laurens, S. C. $5.00
Lake Toxaway, N. C. $8.50	Saluda, N. C. $6.30	Greenville, S. C. $5.50	

Tickets will be sold for All Trains on Wednesday, and will be limited to reach Original Starting Point, returning on any train up to and including, but not later than midnight of August 31st, 1913.

FOR RESERVATIONS, 'PHONE 160

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Mgr. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agt.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

The Standard Railroad of the South